

OVERSEAS NEWS

Breaking of Soviet spy ring 'warning to Bonn on Ostpolitik'

From NORMAN CROSSLAND: Bonn, September 29

Whatever other reasons the British Government may have had for breaking the Russian spy ring, one of the purposes—it is widely believed here—was to warn West Germany to be more cautious in its dealing with the Soviet Union. Naturally this interpretation of the British action was quickly advanced by opponents of the Government's Ostpolitik. It is now shared by some thoughtful politicians and commentators, who, behind the expulsions, detect a tactical move by Mr Heath to delay the holding of a European security conference.

Fascists reap a new harvest

From GEORGE ARMSTRONG: Rome, September 29

Four hundred well-disciplined youths ranging in age from 16 to 28 are attending here the first national assembly of a new organisation belonging to the Movimento Sociale Italiano, the neo-Fascist party which made such remarkable gains in local and regional elections last June. The Youth Front, as it is called, is the merger of some of the party's earlier groups, and at the moment it claims to have 100,000 members, students and workers of both sexes.

The head of the front is Massimo Anderson, a 37-year-old Roman long active in the MSI. (Signor Anderson speaks no English: his great-grandfather, a well-known art photographer, was an Italian who settled in Rome.) He thinks that the MSI is already well established in schools and universities, but that there is a rich lode of discontent to be mined among young factory workers, who are weary of the strikes and continuing violence. He is confident that the enrolment of the Front will swell to 400,000 by next year.

The dedication, diligence, and endurance of the participants at this assembly, which is being held in a hotel for 13 hours, divided into three sessions, to hear papers read by delegates.

The head of the MSI, Signor Almirante, is attending most of the sessions, which is an indication of how much importance the neo-Fascists are attaching to their new youth recruitment drive.

During the evening session, which ran well past midnight, Signor Almirante chaired a public debate on national and international questions.

There were wild cheers when he announced that Admiral Gino Biondelli, now Commander of the NATO naval forces in the Mediterranean, would be joining the MSI shortly, on his retirement. The NATO admiral has provoked criticism lately for making political statements. He will be the second Italian military figure of prominence to join the MSI since Signor Almirante has given it a new look, the first being General Giovanni Lorenzo, former Italian Chief of Staff.

The Youth Front will be open to those who are not members of the MSI, including foreigners. Signor Anderson says, however, that such persons will be given to those who show that they have the courage of their convictions, even if the consequences should be extreme.

In Rome the Prime Minister, Signor Colombo called on his assembly to prevent a united front against attempts to shift the Centre-Left Government coalition toward communism or conservatism. Speaking at a meeting of the party's national council, he rejected both the demand for a right-wing MSI and the demands of the Communists that they should be admitted into the Government.

Liberal group happy with EEC visit

From our Correspondent, Brussels, September 29

A group of 12 leading members of the Liberal Party today ended a visit to the European Commission, reassured on three issues with major implications for Britain: the Community's regional policy, the future of the European Parliament, and the Community's attitude towards the outside world.

Mr Richard Wainwright, the former MP for Colne Valley who headed the delegation, said the Brussels visit was primarily to discover what influence the UK could have on the development of the Community and what direction that influence should take.

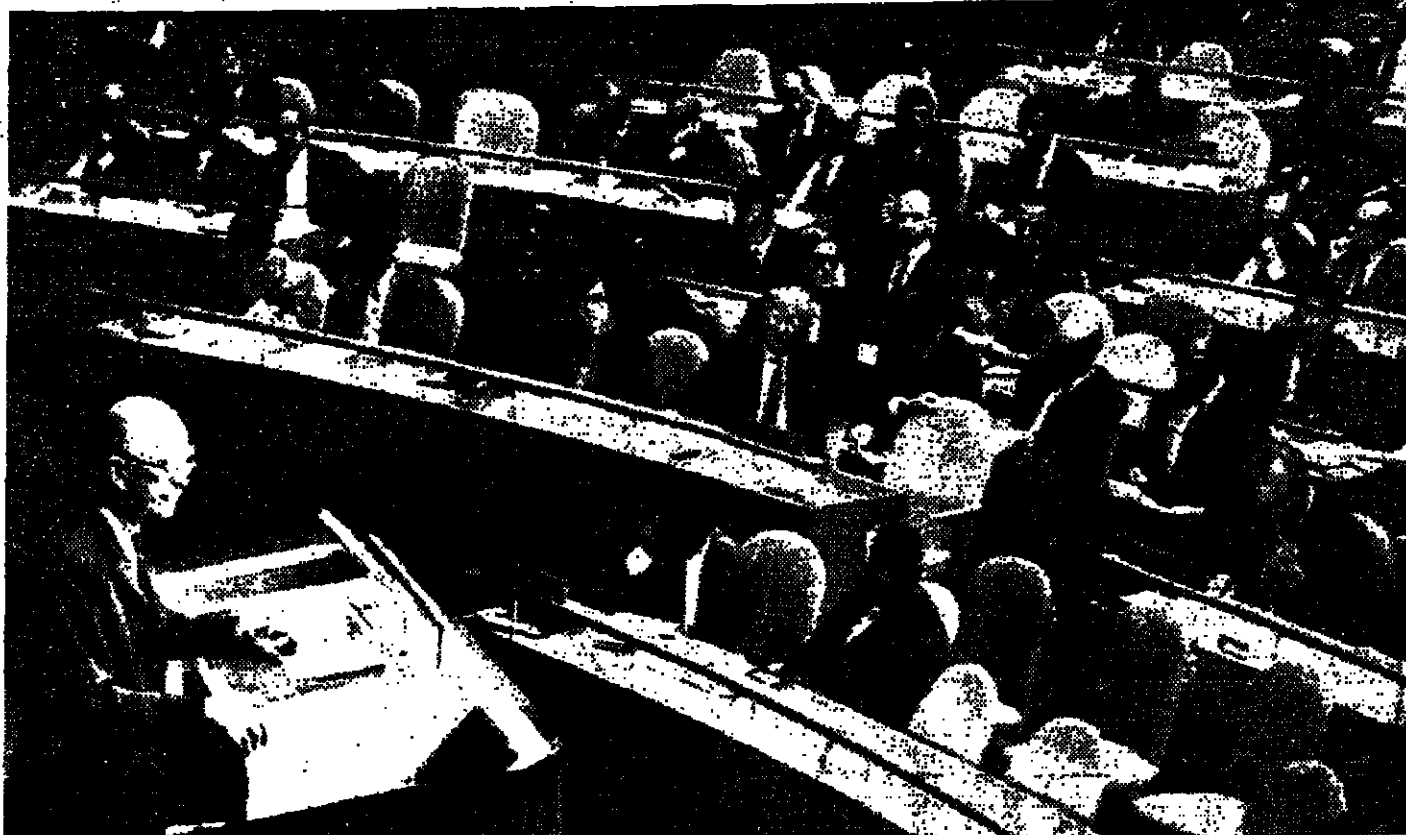
The Commission assured them of its support for a democratically elected European Parliament with both legislative and executive power. Such a Parliament, together with a European Court of Justice would also help to control multi-national companies.

On regional policy the Commission had admitted that the Community's work was still at an embryonic stage. Mr William Mackenzie, Secretary of State for Scotland, said that there were no reasons why Britain could not continue with its own regional development programmes.

The Liberal group came away with the impression that on regional policy the United Kingdom had much to offer the Six, especially by limiting the growth of "over-heated" central areas.

The British negotiators came under criticism for not asking for duty-free status for exports to Liverpool, along the lines of that granted to Hamburg.

The Liberal group was also confident that the Community could be flexible over the fisheries question, the last major issue of the entry talks.



Sir Alec Douglas-Home addressing the United Nations General Assembly in New York

Chinese off to a good start in Paris

By our Correspondent

Paris, September 29

Mr Pao Hsiang-kuo, China's Minister of Foreign Trade, arrived at Orly Airport this morning at the head of a delegation which is to stay in France for 12 days, bringing the greetings of the people of China to the citizens of France. He was, he said, very happy about "this friendly visit."

Later, the delegates, unwearied by their two days' journey, began sightseeing with the Eiffel Tower, and went on to the new area of La Défense and the Louvre and Notre Dame. When they came down from the tower, there was a gathering of well-wishers to applaud the group of small, neat, smiling men who, in their dark blue or dark grey lightweight suits, high-buttoned but mostly with turned-down collars, looked irresistibly like a seminary out of a seminary of a couple of generations ago.

Tomorrow, the serious business of the visit begins. The group will be received at Versailles by the President, Mr Pompidou, and will then be met by the Minister of Economy and Finance, M. Giscard d'Estaing, before being M. Pompidou's guests at lunch.

Sir Alec puts case for Mid-East talks

From a Special Correspondent, United Nations, September 29

Sir Alec Douglas-Home, in a major policy review for the General Assembly today, offered a delicately muted proposal that at some stage — "and the time is short" — there must be Middle East talks "at a closer range." He was not calling for direct talks now, but for the adoption of a dialogue, he insisted, must be before long "rest with those who now confront each other in arms."

While British sources were loath to admit any shift in policy on a second aspect of the Middle East impasse, Sir Alec argued that an interim arrangement providing for phased withdrawals and the opening of the Suez Canal "could serve to build confidence" and prove the merits of dialogue. Not long ago the British delegation here had expressed a degree of scepticism over the practicability of "interim" proposals, for the good reason that there were broad differences of opinion among the principals as to the relationship between a single stage in the process and the solution as a whole.

Where there is international confrontation, said Sir Alec, first efforts to work out an understanding should be made within the framework of the UN. And turning to U Thant's own lament over the narrowness of the Secretary-General's political mobility, Sir Alec said: "Too often... proposals and a search for tactical advantages block efforts to reach a just and comprehensive solution. I hope therefore that before it is too late we will have the resolution to act on the Secretary-General's exhortations."

The overall problem of peace-keeping, according to the

Foreign Secretary, was in much the same boat. The UN machinery, he said, and it is available for use. "What has been lacking... is the will to use it or support it."

Turning to the question of European security, Sir Alec repeated the warning he is believed to have given Mr Gromyko in his talk with the Soviet Foreign Minister yesterday: that if a European security conference was to have any chance to succeed, it respected the security of others. This was a sine qua non of cooperation.

"But if this essential respect for one's neighbour is shown, then in Europe we shall be embarking on a détente which is embracing and real, on which better and more enduring relations can be built."

Clearly Sir Alec felt that no examination of the mischief wrought by the "cult of dialogue" was complete without a look at the tragic state of affairs in East Pakistan and across the Indian border. But apparently he had lost any slight hope he might have had for according to requests from members of the House of Commons that he should somehow address himself to the political aspects of the question. The case for formal action had indeed been lost in advance, and apparently the most that any concerted member may hope for is some small progress in the area of quiet diplomacy.

A return to civil government in East Pakistan is essential, Sir Alec continued, but this is of course an internal issue. "Meanwhile let the UN do the humanitarian work. It must never be said that the world's

Scientists rescued

Two sick British scientists, Richard Walker and Roger O'Donovan, rested in the British hospital at Buenos Aires last night after an Argentine land force plane had made a 4,000-mile round trip to bring them from the Antarctic.

They returned to civilisation after more than a month stranded on the icecap, Walker with a broken leg and O'Donovan with suspected hepatitis. Both men are 25.

How France became driving force of EEC

From NESTA ROBERTS: Paris, September 29

M. Couve de Murville's account of his 10 years as General de Gaulle's Foreign Minister is about to be published by Plon. Extracts are being sent to the press.

Today's draw back the curtain on the making of the Common Market, as seen by the French.

According to M. Couve, he had always enjoyed great freedom of action and judgment during the negotiations. He was more undoubtedly, than any of his colleagues of the Six — though essential lines of policy were, of course, determined at the Council of Ministers, or during the inter-ministerial Council.

De Gaulle himself followed the affairs of the EEC "as he followed all important affairs," with constant attention, but he intervened directly only once. That was during the rupture of the negotiations with Britain. At that time the whole policy was in question: the future of defence, with the atomic weapons, and the relations of Europe with America.

M. Couve claimed that the sequel had conclusively proved that, on this occasion, the focal point was not at Brussels. The tension within the Anglo-Saxon powers, which followed, was far more acute and long-lasting than the reaction, however sharp, of France's Common Market partners.

He described how, day after day, he devoted himself to the task of negotiation, making a rule at the outset never to miss a meeting unless prevented. "It was the only way of really following the progress of discussions, with the necessary competence and authority, and finally of making France the driving force which she intended to be in the Community."

that we kept our place, even if, sometimes, the family personality I had become... Community circles regarded as a killjoy, ever-busy body.

There was much criticism of the crises which France held to have provoked her "brutality and intransigence." M. Couve claims that the cause was always need for respecting engagements taken solemnly and common, and that, with the determination of France, the results would never have been attained.

"The best justification that, in every case, the crisis ended finally in unanimous agreement."

TELEVISION

THE FIRST of doubtless many views of the visiting ex-god and his big-selling country from David Holden and Anthony de Lotbiniere ("The Most Immaculate Emperor," BBC-1, 9.20). Elsewhere, "This Week" (ITV, 9.30). Pollution in Germany, Switzerland, and the North Sea form the message from "Europa" (BBC-2, 8.0).

BBC-1

9.38 a.m.-12 noon Schools: 9.38 Merry-go-Round; 10.0 Europe on the Move; 10.35-10.45 Maths Workshop—Stage 1; 11.0 Watch! 11.18 Discovering Science; 11.40 Twentieth-Century Focus.

12.35 p.m. Or Crud 'n' Bedd: Religious Discussion.

1.30 Tales of the Riverbank.

1.45 News.

2.5-2.25 Schools: Scene—Shop Around.

4.15 Play School.

4.40 Jackanory.

4.55 Blue Peter.

5.20 Janhoe.

5.50 News.

6.0 Nationwide: Your Region Tonight.

6.50 Tom and Jerry.

7.0 Owen MD: The Whole Hog, part 2.

7.25 Top of the Pops.

8.30 Bachelors' Father.

8.30 Monty Python's Flying Circus.

9.0 News.

9.20 The Most Immaculate Emperor: Hirohito and the people of Japan.

10.10 The Great Spy Scandal.

BBC-2

11.0-11.25 a.m. Play School: Ideas Day.

7.5-7.30 p.m. Open University: Mathematics 32.

7.30 News.

8.0 Europa: Everyone is Surviving—Madeleine pollution.

8.30 Trial "Witnesses."

9.20 Show of the Week: Mantovani, his Concert Orchestra and Vince Hill.

10.5 News.

10.10 World Cinema: "Cul-de-Sac," with Donald Pleasence,

Francisco Dorleac, Lionel Stander.

ITV

11.55 Late Night Line-Up.

LONDON (Thames)

10.20 a.m.-12 noon Schools: 10.20 Drama; 11.0 Time of Your Life; 11.17 Primary French; 11.30 It's Fun to Read; 11.40 Captured Years.

1.40-2.32 p.m. Schools: 1.40 Picture Box; 2.0 Bag and Story; 2.21 My World.

2.32 Racing from Newmarket: 2.30, 3.0, 3.30 (Middle Park Stakes) races.

3.40 Origami.

3.55 Tea Break.

4.25 Peyton Place.

4.55 Secret Squirrel.

5.20 Magpie.

5.30 News.

6.0 Today: Eamonn Andrews.

6.25 Crossroads.

6.55 Thursday Film: "Five Finger Exercise," with Jack Hawkins, Rosalind Russell, Maximilian Schell.

9.0 For the Love of Ada.

9.30 This Week.

10.0 News.

10.30 Cinema.

11.0 The Day Before Yesterday: Fight and Fight Again.

12 midnight Why Do They Do It?—Frank Field.

ANGLIA.—11.0 a.m. 2.32 Racing from Newmarket: 2.30, 3.0, 3.30, 4.5 races. 4.10 Training the Family Dog. 4.30 Anglia News. 4.35 Mid-Of-Toons. 4.50 Bush Boy. 5.15 Magpie. 5.30 News. 6.0 About Anglia. 6.20 Arena. 6.25 Crossroads. 7.0 Surviving. 7.30 Comedians. 8.0 For the Love of Ada. 9.30 This Week. 10.0 News. 10.30 Cinema. 11.0 Avengers. 11.35 At the End Of The Day.

CHANNEL.—10.20 a.m. 2.32 Racing from Newmarket: 2.30, 3.0, 3.30, 4.5 races. 4.10 Training the Family Dog. 4.30 Anglia News. 4.35 Mid-Of-Toons. 4.50 Bush Boy. 5.15 Magpie. 5.30 News. 6.0 About Anglia. 6.20 Arena. 6.25 Crossroads. 7.0 Surviving. 7.30 Comedians. 8.0 For the Love of Ada. 9.30 This Week. 10.0 News. 10.30 Cinema. 11.0 Avengers. 11.35 At the End Of The Day.

Newmarket: 2.30, 3.0, 3.30 races. 3.35 Puffin's Birthday. 4.00 News. 4.30 Nanny and the Professor. 4.50 Joe 90. 5.15 Magpie. 5.30 News. 6.0 Channel News. 6.10 Farming News. 6.15 Channel Sports Roundup. 6.25 Crossroads. 7.0 Film: "The Ambassadors." 7.30 News. 8.0 For the Love of Ada. 9.30 This Week. 10.0 News. 10.30 Cinema. 11.0 All Our Yesterdays. 11.30 Communicators.

MIDLANDS (ATV).—11.0 a.m. 2.32 p.m. Schools: 2.32 Racing from Newmarket: 2.30, 3.0, 3.30 races. 3.35 Tomorrow's Horoscopes. 4.00 News. 4.30 This Week. 4.50 News. 5.00 News. 5.30 News. 6.0 News. 6.30 News. 6.55 News. 7.0 News. 7.30 News. 8.0 News. 8.30 News. 9.0 News. 9.30 News. 10.0 News. 10.30 News. 11.0 News. 11.30 News. 12.0 News.

NORTHERN (Grande).—11.0 a.m. 2.32 p.m. Schools: 2.32 Racing from Newmarket: 2.30, 3.0, 3.30, 4.5 races. 4.10 Training the Family Dog. 4.30 Anglia News. 4.35 Mid-Of-Toons. 4.50 Bush Boy. 5.15 Magpie. 5.30 News. 6.0 About Anglia. 6.20 Arena. 6.25 Crossroads. 7.0 Surviving. 7.30 Comedians. 8.0 For the Love of Ada. 9.30 This Week. 10.0 News. 10.30 Cinema. 11.0 Avengers. 11.35 At the End Of The Day.

SOUTHERN.—11.30 a.m. 2.32 p.m. Schools: 2.32 Racing from Newmarket: 2.30, 3.0, 3.30, 4.5 races. 4.10 Training the Family Dog. 4.30 Anglia News. 4.35 Mid-Of-Toons. 4.50 Bush Boy. 5.15 Magpie. 5.30 News. 6.0 About Anglia. 6.20 Arena. 6.25 Crossroads. 7.0 Surviving. 7.30 Comedians. 8.0 For the Love of Ada. 9.30 This Week. 10.0 News. 10.30 Cinema. 11.0 Avengers. 11.35 At the End Of The Day.

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HOME NEWS

Eccles ready to reform arts policy

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

A national cultural policy which would revolutionise the arts and interest in the arts and crafts was tentatively proposed yesterday by Lord Eccles, Minister with responsibility for the Arts.

In a surprisingly radical survey of the state of the arts, he gave the impression that he envisaged a future in which the regions in association with other cultural activities would be the focus of a campaign in which a new mass public would be found to participate and appreciate the arts.

Lord Eccles' policy would operate at two levels: a central work involving bodies like the Arts Council, the British Institute, and the Crafts Industry Committee; and a local network.

It is believed to have been reached at the French two-tier approach to the arts: one is devoted to departments which complement the regional arts councils; the other into the hands of local authorities.

It is obviously concerned to organise and develop the work of the regions. A regional work was essential he said because for the first time we would be going to the users to find out what they might offer in the future. It is a primary to this he envisaged working partnership of adult education, libraries, museums, the arts and crafts, radio and television.

But he was not convinced the regional bodies should be left to develop in isolation. He said that artists would not be going to the users to find out what they might offer in the future. It is a primary to this he envisaged working partnership of adult education, libraries, museums, the arts and crafts, radio and television.

But coordination we must have. It no longer made sense to provide cultural activities in the general public in the regional random fashion. Adult education, libraries, museums, the arts and crafts, and kinds of sports are waiting to be coordinated with the intention that each shall fertilise the other.

These "fertilised" groups should be gathered in a "grand alliance," said Lord Eccles, who was speaking in Newcastle upon Tyne. But even then it would

New towns for Midlands plan

Three big new population centres are recommended for the West Midlands in a planning report published yesterday. They would be developed in a growth corridor running north-east to south-west and would eventually accommodate more than 500,000 people.

Another 21 areas, including Stafford and Coventry, are listed for expansion to meet the housing needs of an extra 1½ million people in the region by the year 2001.

The report of the West Midlands study conference says that there must be a big switch from private to public transport, particularly rail. No existing or future road system could cope with the expected increase in commuter traffic.

The report—commissioned by the West Midlands planning authorities—will be discussed with Government departments and the Regional Economic Planning Council before going to Mr Peter Walker, Secretary for the Environment, for approval. Planners say that the region will need 894,500 new homes by 2001. Allowing for redevelopment, this means building 26,000 houses on new sites. Among 24 new housing locations, the biggest would be an area centred on Crosshill, Staffordshire, and bounded by Tamworth, Lichfield, and Burton, with a population rising to nearly 400,000 by the end of the century.

More families have income supplements

The Family Income Supplement appears to be gaining in popularity. The Department of Health and Social Security claimed yesterday that 40 per cent of the households eligible under the scheme are now receiving benefit, which compares with about 25 per cent when the first payments were made at the beginning of August.

The latest figures show that 66,027 claims had been received by September 21. Of these, 47,068 were approved and 4,751 rejected, while 14,208 were still being processed. In addition, 17,500 families on supplementary benefit, but barred by the wage-stop, were automatically receiving help from FIS, bringing the total number of weekly payments to 24,368.

The Department of Health is reviewing its estimate of the number of families likely to be eligible for the new income supplement. Last November, the Secretary of State, Sir Keith Joseph, suggested that there might be 180,000, a figure based on the 1969 Family Expenditure Survey; but the Department is now using a

'More power' at top

Local government reform proposals could mean fewer authorities to question the decisions of Civil Service administrators, the president of the National Association of Divisional Executives for Education said yesterday at the association's annual conference at Southampton.

Alderman E. W. Waters, of Gillingham, called for improvements in the Government proposals, "before their deficiencies are revealed in practice." He said that paragraph 71 of the White Paper indicated why the proposals were attractive to the Civil Service administrators who devised them.

It claimed that the creation of fewer authorities, enjoying greater freedom, would offer opportunities for reducing Civil Service numbers in the relevant areas of central government administration.

Alderman Waters said it was not that their tasks would be reduced, but that there would be fewer authorities to question their decisions. Those who did so would be less personally involved and consequently less persistent.

THE ALTERNATIVE to paying £40 millions for an integrated transport system in central Manchester, based mainly on an underground railway line, would be to spend five times as much on roads in the conurbation.

This is claimed by the director—general of the Science Passenger Transport Executive, Mr Tony Harrison, writing in the latest issue of *Environment*, North-west, a magazine produced mainly by architects and planners. He says that a tunnel between Piccadilly and Victoria stations would be worth every penny. If the tunnel was not built, it would be necessary to spend alto-

Tube system urged

gether £200 millions on top of the £200 millions which, in any case, would have to be allocated for road construction in the next 10 to 15 years.

Spending on that scale would not even take into account the tremendous upheaval that would be caused by knocking down large areas of property and the social problems that would follow, he says. Nor would it cover the "astronomical" cost of parking provision that would be needed if the present growth in traffic were unchecked.

Mr Harrison emphasises that unless urgent steps are taken to combat the growing problems of traffic congestion, "there is a real danger of the centre of Manchester almost grinding to a halt." He adds: "The Piccadilly-Victoria railway line, or something like it, together with other rail improvements

and bus-reserved lanes, is the only answer to this frightening possibility."

Parking is another consideration he uses in favour of an underground railway. He says that cities such as Coventry, Rotterdam, Hamburg, and Düsseldorf, destroyed by bombing and rebuilt with limited provision for cars and a policy of segregating these from pedestrians, are now running efficiently.

The proposed Manchester tunnel would link the northern and southern railway networks and make travel across the city easier.

A spokesman for the Passenger Transport Authority said the recently published figure of £32 millions for the scheme included the tunnel, moving pavements, and some upgrading of the railway system. There were, however, proposals for other improvements, such as the electrification of some lines, general improvements to the system, and busways and bus-priority lanes, which took the figure up to £40 millions.

Michael Morris

Analysis for prize potatoes

Potatoes from a crop that has put a Sussex villager, Mr Tom Cooke, in line for his eighth "World Spud King" title are to be examined by Cambridge scientists. The Bognor Regis Horticultural Society and Mr Cooke have agreed to this.

Mr Cooke's 1971 crop, grown from only six seed potatoes, was 800 lb. better than that of his nearest rival at 1,701 lb. He claims he uses a secret concoction. But feelings ran high on Sunday among watchers at the dig, and there were suggestions that potatoes had been buried. So samples are to go to the National Institute of Agricultural Botany at Cambridge for analysis.

Hain gains poll success

The names of the 30 elected members of the Liberal Party Council—chosen by ballot of delegates to the Liberal Assembly—were announced yesterday. They include a fair spread of opinion within the party.

The chief loss from last year's council is that of Mrs Renée Siskin, a former Liberal candidate for Hampstead, who is the sister of Professor Max Beloff, of Oxford and of Miss Nora Beloff of the "Observer."

Mr Richard Wainwright, former MP for Colne Valley and now chairman of the Liberal Party, topped the poll for the second year in succession. Mr Wallace Lawler, leader of the Liberals on the Birmingham City Council and former MP for Ladywood came second, having been third last year.

Mr Griffiths Evans, leader of the Liberals on Birkenhead

By our Political Correspondent

Council and one of the three authors of the "Terrell" report to Mr Thorpe on relations between the party and the Young Liberals, came third—promoted from sixth last year. Mr Desmond Banks, a former president of the party, came fourth, having fallen from second place last year—a cushioned fall at worst.

The leading four should satisfy the party as a whole, but in fifth place comes Mr Peter Hain (of "Stop the Seventies Tour"), chairman of the Young Liberals, who was tenth last year. He will be supported on the council by Mr Gordon Lishman, organising vice-chairman of the Young Liberals, who was promoted to eighth place in the ballot from eleventh last year. Mr Simon Hebditch, political vice-chairman of the Young Liberals, elected for the first

time, Mr Bernard Greaves, a member of the Young Liberals' executive (elected for the first time) and Mr Graham Tope, chairman of the South-east Young Liberals (elected for the first time).

In case these successes of the Young Liberals should terrify the hard core of the party, Mr Philip Watkins, prospective candidate for North Dorset and chairman of the party's finance and administration board, was re-elected sixth in order of votes, compared with seventh last year, and Mr Richard Moore, political secretary to Mr Thorpe, who fought Mr Ian Paisley in North Antrim in 1970, came seventh.

The 30 elected members are part of a Liberal Council of 220 members which meets normally five times a year and is responsible for Liberal policy between meetings of the annual party assembly.

Question on Lakes aquaduct

The development control committee of the Lake District Planning Board recommends that the Secretary for the Environment should decide whether a new Lake District aquaduct proposed by Manchester Corporation is justified.

The committee decided that it was not technically equipped to judge whether the additional aquaduct was justified and as the then Minister of Housing and Local Government had refused Manchester a second aquaduct in Longsleddale in 1966, it was felt that Manchester should justify its claims to the Minister who had at his disposal technical staff capable of assessing the need.



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Mercedes-Benz: the end of compromise

Commercial radio 'must be debated more'

By DAVID GRAY

Firm demands for more public debate on the principles on which local commercial radio and a fourth (possibly commercial) television channel would be established and run were made at a seminar in London, yesterday, organised by the Federation of Broadcasting Unions. The discussion brought together representatives of most of the television and broadcasting unions, and some senior officials of the BBC, the independent television companies and the Independent Television Authority.

Local service protest

By our own Reporter

Mr John Stonehouse, the former Labour Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, has protested about the transfer to the BBC of responsibility for appointments to local radio councils.

Mr Stonehouse when Minister made the initial appointments to the councils.

Mr Chataway, the present Minister, says in a letter to Mr Stonehouse that, "bearing in mind our aim to keep down the functions of Government," he had decided to hand over responsibility for making these appointments to the BBC.

Mr Stonehouse, in a statement issued yesterday, says that this confirms "that the whole basis of the agreement with the BBC for local broadcasting had been changed."

As Minister, he said, he had made all appointments for the local broadcasting committees, "and as a result the cooperation of local authorities and other local institutions was obtained for this new development in improving the media in the local communities."

This called into question the agreement made by the BBC that the licence fee should be increased, partly to offset the cost of local broadcasting. Mr Stonehouse is anxious that local broadcasting will now become "just another outlet for the BBC and will fail to reflect genuine local democracy."

14,000 held 'without access to lawyer'

By Martin Adeney

THE LIBERAL peer, Lord Avebury, who was served with a notice ending his visa in Ceylon on Tuesday, claimed in London yesterday that none of the 14,000 people detained since the insurgency broke out in March had been seen by a lawyer.

He also claimed, at a press conference in London, that although it had been announced on July 20 that 2,500 of the first 7,000 detainees had been recommended for release, only 2,100 had been released by the end of last week.

He said that emergency regulations were still being added to even though he had had no evidence of continuing terrorism when he was in the island. "The most recent addition was on September 18 when reporting of evidence given in criminal proceedings against police and army officers was prohibited."

There was complete censorship and the Government was now suspending elected local authorities throughout the country and replacing them with action under administrative order.

Lord Avebury, formerly Eric Lubbock, and Liberal MP for Orpington until the last general election, went to Ceylon to investigate prison conditions for Amnesty International nearly two weeks ago. The Ceylon Government said yesterday that he had been served with a notice on September 27 withdrawing his visa, as he was leaving to impress on him that the Government was completely dissatisfied with the way he had conducted himself. It

claimed that he had not put himself in a position where it would be possible for him to come to any impartial conclusion.

The Ceylon branch of Amnesty International last night dissociated itself from Lord Avebury's activities. Its secretary, Mr E. A. G. de Silva, said: "He acted neither with our help nor with our knowledge. He was completely independent of us. He thought that Amnesty appeared to overstep its bounds by sending Lord Avebury to Ceylon."

The Government accused Lord Avebury of making a determined effort to visit three prisons after being told by the Permanent Secretary

to the Ministry of Justice that no facilities would be provided.

Lord Avebury, who is to lodge an official protest with the Foreign Office over the withdrawal of the visa, replied yesterday that he had simply been put off by the Ministry when he asked for permission to visit prison and detention camps, and only received a firm "No" when he pressed them to answer last Friday.

He had then gone to the camp at Vidyalanka, a former university, which houses 2,000 detainees and talked to the soldiers on the gate, who had been disposed to let him in. When he had said he had no official permission they had

summoned a senior officer who confirmed that that was the position.

He had then visited Koggala, where he had had an amicable discussion with the commanding officer but had not gone in because it was after dark.

On the third occasion, he had gone to the Colombo remand prison with the wife of a detainee (according to the Government, this was the former MP, Mr S. D. Bandaranaike, leader of the Peking wing of the Communist Party). He claims that the prison authorities seemed happy until he started to cross the courtyard of the prison, when he was asked to come back as no one without

Ceylon citizenship was allowed to enter.

In his statement, which Amnesty said it was releasing only because of the Ceylon Government's public statement, Lord Avebury stresses the importance of releasing those recommended for release, and of speeding up the wheels of justice.

The Bar Council had protested to the Inspector-General of Police against the practice of taking down of names of lawyers who appear for persons suspected of committing offences under the emergency regulations.

Under the regulations, there was still complete prohibition of any public meeting without Government approval. Buddhist clergy had to submit radio sermons for approval in advance: orders could be made to detain a person without notifying relatives or friends, and army or police officers had the power to take possession and bury or cremate any dead body without allowing anybody else to be present.

Lord Avebury said he was sent to Ceylon by Amnesty International because of concern about continuing detention of persons without charge or trial.

Reports from Colombo said that Lord Avebury was reported to have been collecting material for an article on the insurgents in the camp for publication in a British newspaper. On the eve of his departure he got in touch with the Guardian, and it was agreed that he should write for the paper on his return.

Patients 'feigning insanity'

By our own Reporter

Some mental patients may be using mental hospitals as rest camps, feigning insanity to prolong their stay. The idea is put forward by Mr Edward V. Williams, a researcher at the Institute of Experimental Psychology, Oxford, in the current "New Society."

Mr Williams quotes the work of Benjamin and Dorothy Braginsky and Kenneth Ring in their book "Methods of Madness: The Mental Hospital as a Last Resort," in which the hospital is seen as a cross between a holiday camp and a refuge camp.

The authors' questioning of 100 chronic patients in America revealed that 82 per cent knew where the hospital was, but only 15 per cent knew their own diagnosis.

In another study, almost half of a group of patients who were told before an interview that its purpose was to see whether they were well enough to be discharged, reported bizarre delusions or hallucinations. None of a number of patients from the same open ward who were told the interview was to see whether they should be transferred to a closed ward reported such symptoms.

Another experiment showed that chronic patients, told that "true answers in a true-false personality test indicated mental illness, gave more "true" answers than recently admitted patients who biased their answers towards giving an impression of mental health.

Paneful decision

By our own Reporter

VILLAGERS at Thorpe Willoughby, West Riding, who protested against demands for drainage rates by trying to pay with cheques firmly glued to the backs of their hands, will soon know whether their petition to the Yorkshire River Authority has succeeded.

The authority has prepared amended boundaries for three adjoining drainage districts, but details are not being disclosed until the Ministry of Agriculture has commented on them.

Villagers who paid by glass sandwich were taken to court, where it was ruled that cheques glued to glass and framed pass-ports were not negotiable instruments.

8 men 'behind' 23 blasts? thieves

The Crown was proposed to charge Ian Purdie and Leonard Prescott and six others in custody with being concerned in 23 explosions in a period of 18 months, Mr. Mathew, prosecuting, said at the Central Criminal Court yesterday. Prescott had also charged with causing explosion at the home of Mr. Robert the Secretary of Employment and one at the Department of Trade and Industry, he said.

Mr Mathew was making application that the trial should be held at the Central Criminal Court, Wandsworth, London, and Prescott, decorator, of Roehampton, Roehampton, should not be heard on October 4, the provisionally fixed.

Mr Justice Bristow postponed the trial pending the decision of further prosecution evidence by the defence.

Mr Mathew said the case concerned the explosion at Mr. Carr's home and at the Department of Trade and the courts in July and August. A date was fixed for trial to start on September 20. Four people were arrested in London, and police found a large quantity of explosive material and documents at the flat. The next day two people were arrested, immediately apparent to be in charge of the matter, that the six defendants could be connected with the explosion.

The six other defendants would be charged with exactly similar conspiracy cause explosions as were Prescott but it would be a wider net, and include the period July, January, which was the period of the explosion, and the period of the explosion, and the period of the explosion.

Mr George Shindler, QC, said that the six defendants were charged with exactly similar conspiracy cause explosions as were Prescott but it would be a wider net, and include the period July, January, which was the period of the explosion, and the period of the explosion.

Mr Arnold Rosen, for Prescott, said that the police seeking other people. If were arrested, the prosecution might come back to court say that they would like trial adjourned so that all could be tried together.

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MP queries deporting of student

By our own Reporter

A Labour MP, Mr. Will Molloy, will ask the Home Office today to explain why a Pakistani student was not allowed by immigration officers to enter an extra day so that he could be examined by teachers for the College of Technology. The student had been accepted by the college.

Ayaz Jahan Zaib was detained for eight days at Heath Airport-London after immigration officers had discovered that the Pakistani qualification he was carrying were not high as copies he had sent to Pakistan on Tuesday.

He did not have an entrance certificate but had paid a year's fees to the college. The college was contacted but could not send a teacher immediately and agreed that an independent educational assessor should interview him.

The assessor decided that the student was not sufficiently qualified to benefit from the course. A barrister representing the student, then appealed against the verdict and the college agreed to send a teacher to assess the student at its own expense. The assessor the college could send a teacher to London was yesterday.

The Home Office said last night: "Immigration officers felt that sufficient time had elapsed."

Malaysia fare cut

By our Air Correspondent

Cheap charter flights to Malaysia for which individual passengers can buy tickets at their local travel agency, just as they could for a scheduled service, will be introduced next month by British Overseas Airways, the BOAC subsidiary which operates outside the International Air Transport Association. The return fare from London to Kuala Lumpur will be £170.

This follows an agreement between the airline and the Malaysian Government, covering two flights a week until the end of March. Malaysian Airlines will charter BOAC aircraft in order to provide its share of this service.



Lord Avebury at his press conference in London yesterday

Interest from afar in the outcome at Macclesfield

By DENNIS JOHNSON

The result of the Macclesfield by-election, in which the Conservatives are fighting to retain a seat they have held for half a century, is expected to be declared about lunchtime tomorrow. Polling takes place today.

It has been decided by the acting returning officer, Mr Walter Isaac, the town clerk of Macclesfield, that it would not be administratively possible to hold the count tonight.

The constituency would fall to Labour on a swing of 9.5 per cent. The party believes that an expected slump in the Conservative vote will be enough to bring a Labour victory, particularly on a relatively low turnout of voters.

The Conservatives, however, predict a poll of 70 per cent, only 6 per cent less than at the general election, and described themselves yesterday as "flying high" and confident of retaining the seat.

After yesterday, no one can claim that the by-election is without wide interest. Mr Tom Normanton, MP for Cheshire, told a Conservative press conference that he had just returned from Germany and that "German generals" in NATO were anxiously awaiting the result.

"You would be surprised," he said, "at the number of

times I have been asked, 'Is the Government going to win Macclesfield?'" If Labour wins tomorrow monies would be falling out all over Europe.

CANDIDATES

Mr Robert Goodall (Ind.)
Mr Michael Hammond (L)
Mr Diana Jenda (Lab.)
Mr Reginald Simmerson (Ind.)
Mr Nicholas Winterton (C)
General Election, 1970: Sir A. V. Harvey (C) 29,023; Mr B. S. Jenda (Lab) 18,571; Mr M. Hammond (L) 8,124; C maj. 10,452.

Race quarrel resignation

By our own Reporter

The president of the Welsh Women's Hockey Association has resigned because the association repudiated her stance on apartheid at the recent conference of the International Federation of Women's Hockey Associations in New Zealand.

Mrs Nansi Blair, who runs a sheep farm with her husband at Bwlch y Gydrys, Llechweidd, in the Conwy Valley, is in her fourth year as president. She feels that the association has taken a pro-racialist stand, and that those who subscribed towards the visit to New Zealand might not have done so had they known of that stand.

The trouble arose in New Zealand, when the Indian delegate pointed out that although the South African Women's Hockey Association, the only

one recognised by the conference, bars coloured members, there is in existence a South Africa Hockey Union, which accepts members regardless of race.

Mrs Blair said yesterday that she did not know about the existence of the union, which had 1,000 members—twice as many as the Welsh association. She therefore stood up and supported the Indian delegate, making clear that she was speaking for herself and not her association.

"South Africa is a founder

member of the conference and my remarks were not popular," she said.

Matters came to a head the following day, when Miss Norma Roblin, of Cardiff, who is secretary of the Welsh association, asked the conference to record formally what Mrs Blair had already admitted—that her statement was a personal one. The Welsh association, said Miss Roblin, did not associate itself with that statement.

Mrs Blair has been in disagreement with the association before, and voted against the team's visit to South Africa two years ago.

Abortion girl died

A Muslim working for the Nigerian High Commission in London was prevented by his faith from marrying his fiancée because she was pregnant. An abortion was arranged, but the girl died as a result, the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday.

Godfrey Obaide Ojo (30), a postman, of Wilson Road, Brixton, London, and Temple Lazarus Josiah Koko (26), a student, of Grafton Square, Clapham, London, were each sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment, suspended for two years for conspiring to procure an abortion. Koko was cleared of manslaughter.

In the hills above Buxton, at the point where the close-cropped moorland of the Pennines dips towards the cold and dry mists of Staffordshire, the Safety in Mines Research Establishment celebrated its fiftieth anniversary yesterday.

The SMRE strategises across the moors in a collection of prefabs and concrete huts. Learned men in white coats stride across the fields between huts and bunkers, their way punctuated by klaxons and explosions reminiscent of Belfast on a busy night.

To celebrate its anniversary the establishment held an open day yesterday, inviting union officials, Coal Board members, diplomats and businessmen from most parts of the world to inspect its work. It has a lot to be proud of.

Accidents in mines have decreased steadily in the past 50 years, and the proportion of less serious accidents has

steadily improved. It is impossible to estimate how many lives the SMRE has actually saved, but its most modest officials yesterday were saying "several thousand."

Scientists at Buxton are now developing a system for killing coal dust explosions a fraction of a second before they begin. As the flame from the burning methane travels along the tunnel, it alerts a sensor near the coal face which activates a huge water spray a few feet along. A wall of water shoots out from the coal lasting only one-tenth of a second, but enough to cut the flame off from its oxygen.

Final tests are being conducted, and the system should be installed in several mines within the next few years.

They are already testing a new mining boot which has tungsten carbide tips instead of the traditional hob-nails. The

tungsten is so hard and so sharp that it actually grinds a hole in the surface giving perfect grip even on a floor covered with industrial grease. Another machine hurls the new tips towards a block of sand at ten times the speed of the average boot-impact, to see just how bright a spark would ignite methane. The new boots are at least as safe as the old.

Technicians at Buxton are now developing what should prove to be the most sensitive instrument for sensing methane gas yet invented. It is based on the fact that some chemicals change their electrical resistance rapidly in the presence of some gases, and the instrument can measure the concentration of methane to one-tenth of one per cent.

Dozens of sensitive heads can be linked to one voltage meter giving a continuous accurate

record of the quantity of methane in a mine. The instruments cost practically nothing to run, even less than the traditional and redundant canary.

More than four hundred people work for the SMRE in its two centres at Buxton and Sheffield, at a total cost to the taxpayer of rather more than £1 million a year. The establishment is one of the most advanced in the world, and much of the work it does each year in patents which are put out to commercial manufacture internationally. One of the most successful inventions was a previous methane detector which has so far earned nearly £1,000.

Mining is still the most dangerous large industry in Britain, and more than a third of all miners have some sort of accident each year. But according to Dr Charles Wess, SMRE's director, "it is becoming slowly, but steadily, more safe every year."



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The Act outlined is a 16-page booklet published by the Department of Employment. It's a simplified run-down of what the Act sets out to do, and how it will work in practice. If you need a more detailed summary of the Act, we've also published a Guide to the Industrial Relations Act, which runs to about 90 pages.

And from time to time, we'll be publishing leaflets about specific parts of the Act as they come into operation. The first, on Registration (of Trade Unions and Employers' Associations), is now available.

All three publications are free, and available from any Employment Exchange in Britain.

Alternatively, you can send for The Act outlined (only), using the coupon below.

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هكذا من النكاح

Police 'losing fight against car thieves'

By our Motoring Correspondent

Scotland Yard yesterday as much as admitted that losing the fight against what it calls "autocrime" — the theft of and from motor vehicles. This type of crime now accounts for more than a quarter of all crime in London and is rising faster than the average rate.

Confessing that police resources were being stretched to breaking point by other crimes, particularly violent robberies, assaults, and bomb attacks, the Metropolitan Commissioner, Sir John Waldron, yesterday opened a press conference to launch a massive publicity campaign to "awaken the conscience of London." At least 70 per cent of the crimes involving cars could, he declared, be prevented if the public took elementary precautions.

Pension appeal to firms

Firms were urged yesterday to delay setting up pension schemes under the Government's new "two pensions" proposals — a basic pension or a pension from the reserve fund — are to come effect in April, 1975. Mr. Paul Jenkins, Minister responsible for services, said:

"The recent White Paper confirmed that half the working population would pay less than they did now. The other half would pay slightly more but would pay more an extra 12p a week."

Mr. David Ennals, Minister of Social Services in the Labour Government, said the scheme did nothing to reduce pensioners' income. "The Government should have waited its pride and built on the scheme which had been set up by Mr. Richard Crossman," Ennals said. "Its object is far more ambitious than the present Government's."



Benny Goodman rehearsing a British orchestra for a concert in the Albert Hall, London, on Saturday

Surgeon looks for odd feet

By our Correspondent

A surgeon, Mr. Michael Tansey, is planning to track down people in the West Midlands whose left foot is a different size from the right. He believes that odd feet are a widespread problem costing people a lot of money because they often have to buy two pairs of shoes.

Mr. Tansey, of the Royal Orthopaedic Hospital, Birmingham, said yesterday that by finding out the extent of the problem a manufacturer might be persuaded to meet the demand. He added: "In some cases two pairs of shoes have to be bought, and one discarded. Shoes made to order are expensive. By knowing the extent of the problem we can work on a way of making shoes in different sizes available at normal or near normal prices."

The Birmingham regional hospital board is appealing to doctors, hospitals, medical officers, and the shoe trade to help him in his search.

Confessions of a chocolate eater

By our own Reporter

Mr Robert Redmond, MP for Bolton West, only wanted a bar of chocolate after the emergency debate in Parliament on Northern Ireland but his quest for chocolate involved his trying six vending machines, a newsagent, and a booking office clerk at Euston station.

In the end he obtained his bar of chocolate with the accidental help of a foreign coin which he had obtained from a change-giving machine.

Mr Redmond wrote yesterday to the Automatic Vending Association of Great Britain Ltd, and his letter began: "This story is true. Maybe it is rather like a confession."

After the Commons debate he went to Euston station to catch a sleeper to travel North and he decided a bar of chocolate "might give me sustenance." A newsagent refused to give him change for a chocolate vending

machine and referred him to a change machine.

From this he obtained a 5p piece which was rejected by four chocolate machines before he discovered it was a foreign coin. A clerk in the booking office then gave him another 5p piece.

The letter added: "Back again to the chocolate machines. The first three rejected the new 5p piece but the third not only gave me back my 5p piece but a 10p piece as well."

By this time he was fed up and was making his way to his train when he came across a machine. He put in a coin and to his surprise obtained some chocolate.

The letter concluded: "To my horror when I was in my compartment emptying my pockets before retiring I found I had a 5p piece and no foreign coin."

Mr Redmond said yesterday: "I had put the foreign coin in my pocket intending to return it to the owners of the change machine."

Blood 'sold for presents'

By our Correspondent

A tour firm director said yesterday that stranded British holiday makers had sold their blood in Greece to raise money for presents after their coach had broke down.

Mr Terry Bealand, aged 26 said: "They did it to help pay for the holiday. No one really needed the money."

Mr Bealand said many people sold their blood each week in Athens to get money for sweets and presents. "Sometimes you can get as much as £5 a pint," he said. Many of the 48 holiday makers who were stranded for four days at a camp site in Rafne, near Athens, had "cheerfully sold their blood."

The tourists were stranded because their coach needed spare parts and could not return to this country.

Mr Bealand, who drove the party home, said it was "non-sense" to suggest that any of the campers had to raise money by selling their blood because they were destitute.

Clerks demand takeover of local courts

By our own Reporter

Magistrates' courts should be contained in one judicial structure with all other courts and should be organised and administered by central government.

These changes, says the Justices' Clerks' Society in a memorandum to the Home Office, would achieve the most efficient machinery for administering justice. "Continued local government involvement is unnecessary and jeopardises public confidence and judicial independence," it says.

The memorandum, which assesses the likely effects of the Courts Act 1971 and of the proposed reorganisation of local government, says that the society remains convinced "that the only feasible method of providing an efficient and durable administration for magistrates' courts is to make them a central government responsibility as has been achieved with the higher courts."

The system introduced by the Justices of the Peace Act of 1949 had failed to meet the needs of a greatly expanded service and contained fundamental defects which would not be remedied by limited amendments.

"Some court and office accommodation remains deplorable, and has only continued in

use because of the need to keep the work moving and through the tolerance of justices, their staffs, and others who have to use the accommodation."

Moreover, the present system has not evolved a satisfactory method of recruiting staff of uniformly high standard and of training them for intricate tasks. Such success as has been achieved is attributed to Government officials and their continued supervision.

Local people can maintain a proper interest in their magistrates' courts, says the report, through the service of local citizens as justices and the presence of local practitioners and officials in the courts.

But whichever reform is chosen, ministerial responsibility for the administration of the service should be transferred to the Lord Chancellor. Changes in the after-care and probation service should be introduced at the same time.

"The society has expressed the view that the probation and after-care service has now outgrown its original status as an adjunct to the magistrates' court: it is equally concerned with the higher courts and has after-care duties which are not the direct concern of any court."

'Fair rents' scheme surplus forecast

Council house rent increases under the Government's "fair rents" scheme seem likely to produce large surpluses for most local authorities, at least outside London, Mr Harry Aughton, Borough Treasurer of Hemel Hempstead, predicted yesterday.

Speaking at the Rating and Valuation Association conference at Brighton, Mr Aughton questioned the justification for pushing rents to levels which most tenants would not be able to pay.

"It seems pointless to raise rents to a level where you find yourself having to give a proportion of them to most of the tenants, especially as you will have to employ an army of people to carry out the operation," he said.

Mr Aughton questioned the

"folk myth" that all council tenants were subsidised. Rent pooling and successive rent reviews had long meant that tenants of earlier-built houses paid far more than the cost. Councils normally charged rents which had no regard to the cost or subsidy of individual houses but which produced enough income to make ends meet.

Although the Exchequer did not have to make payments on owner-occupied homes, it had to forgo income which in 1970-71 averaged about £60 for each house buyer.

Stoke-on-Trent city council will be urged by its housing committee today to ask the city's three MPs to oppose the "Fair deal for housing" White Paper which it is claimed will dramatically raise rents.

Ever wondered what happened to those poor Nigerian kids of last year?

After the Nigerian war was over, when the newspapermen had all gone home, a few people stayed on. Among them Save the Children people. We fed the kids, cured them, clothed,

educated and sometimes just cuddled them. And we've been training local people to take over from us. It's been a long, hard but rewarding year. It's been the sort of year we've spent in

hundreds of trouble spots all over the world. The result you can see from the faces of the kids in the photograph. It's called happiness. And that's what we think it's all about.



Save the Children
is what it's all about



At peace after its 585th summer: Bodiam Castle, Sussex, moated and curtain-walled in 1386 when it was built as a protection against French raids and now protected in its turn by the National Trust

Unions under attack

A former Government economist said last night that special penalties should be imposed on unions who used monopoly powers to pursue unjust claims.

Professor James Meade, professor emeritus of political economy at Cambridge University, said in a lecture at the Adam Smith School of Economics that he was not just advocating "ade union bashing," but that he had to be faced that trade unions were monopolistic and too great a bargaining power.

Professor Meade, director of Cabinet Office economic studies, said that "prices and incomes policy" was not just a voluntary arrangement but an enforceable and impractical one, but the Government had to do something to lay down a "norm" for wages.

It was ruled by a recognised tribunal or court that a claim exceeded the norm, should be curbed and the gaining power of workers being the claim reduced.

He suggested that workers who went on strike in favour of the claim might lose accumulated rights to redundancy payments, supplementary benefits paid to wives and children and become a liability of the union involved or become a debt of the individual worker; and unions become liable for a tax on strike benefits.

Gordon Square

Copies of "What's the Use of Strikers?" described in the Guardian on September 28, are available from the author and publisher, Mr Donald Bligh, at Gordon Square, London WC1N 3AF, and not from Golden Square, as incorrectly stated.

Graduates may yet find a job before Christmas

By our own Reporter

There may not be too many mortgages in the dole queue this winter, in spite of widespread predictions that as many as 5,000 of this year's graduates would still be unemployed in December.

A report that 25 per cent of this year's graduates from Sheffield University are unemployed aroused surprise among other secretaries of university appointments boards around the country. "There is a problem, but not a crisis," most of them said.

"The position is very similar to that of last year," said Mr Tom Snow, of the Oxford board. Even in Scotland and Northern Ireland, where the general unemployment figures are significantly worse than the national average, careers officers do not feel that this year has seen a slump in graduate opportunities.

Mr D. Clifford, of the Queen's University, Belfast, said the present picture was "not gloomy and no worse than at this time last year." Mr John Logan, appointments officer at Glasgow University, suggested that although many graduates will have to look a bit harder for jobs, the jobs are still there.

Few careers officers join Sheffield in expecting a 25 per cent unemployment rate among their graduates, although Exeter will not be surprised if their figure exceeds 20 per cent. But at Southampton, Wales, Glasgow, Oxford, and Lancaster, the appointments boards suggested that 10 or 12 per cent unemployed would be nearer the mark.

Both the optimists and pessimists agree that the position for

graduates is deteriorating over the long term and that the permanent solution demands a change of attitude among graduates and employers.

Mr Bernard Holloway, of Manchester University, who describes himself as a "long-term pessimist," points out that graduates can get jobs if they are prepared to work in fields unrelated to the subjects in which they hold degrees.

Traditionally, the major sources of employment for science graduates have been large organisations such as ICI, British Steel, and Rolls-Royce. But this year British Steel originally expected to take 600 graduates and will probably need about 200. In the course of this year ICI's requirements fell from needing 400 graduates to engaging only 50.

Much of this slack has been taken up by other professions, such as the law and chartered accountancy. But in the long run, both employers and graduates will have to accept that a degree is less a mark of competence in a particular field than

the sign of a trained mind which can be valuable in any part of the employer's organisation.

Although the prospects for graduates are brighter this year than seemed possible even a month ago, most appointments officers agree that next year is already causing them concern. Most report that more than 20 per cent of the employers who usually hold interviews with prospective graduates have already cancelled next year's session.

"We lifted up a lot of stones and found jobs underneath them," said Mr Holloway. "But we are running out of stones."

US dollar for \$1,400

A very rare 1799 US dollar was bought at Sotheby's yesterday for £1,400. The coin is countermarked with the head of George III, and only six other specimens are known. The buyers were Spink's, the London dealers.

Only here for beer

Two swifts visited a White-chapel brewery this summer, but they came only for the beer flies, according to the London Natural History Society's latest ornithological bulletin.

Other evidence of "country birds" visiting London included a pair of great crested grebes which tried to breed on the Long Water in Kensington area.

Gardens: red-legged partridges which bred in the disused Surrey Docks; kingfishers seen in Kensington Gardens; kestrel observed in St James's Park—five pairs bred successfully on Hampstead Heath—a goldcrest, Britain's smallest bird, seen in Kensington Gardens, while five kinds of fern were observed in various parts of the London area.

Hirohito the war leader

By our own Reporter

Coinciding with the Japanese royal visit to Europe, the publishers, Heinemann, have issued as a pamphlet the foreword to "Japan's Imperial Conspiracy," by David Bergamini, an American.

In it he says: "By my account Hirohito was a formidable war leader: tireless, dedicated, meticulous, clever, and patient. He had inherited from his great-grandfather a mission, which was to rid Asia of white men. Since his people were reluctant and backward he had skillfully manipulated them for 20 years before the war in order to prepare them psychologically and militarily for their task."

This new view of the leadership of Japan during the war is the result of three and a half years' research among diaries, reconstructions, interviews with senior officers, diplomats, and Imperial courtiers. Among the detailed findings is the claim that the Emperor took part in planning Pearl Harbour six months before his own military advisers knew about the attack. Even Prime Minister Tojo, "the arch-militarist," knew nothing about the air attack until the month before December, 1941.

If these claims are true, what about those found guilty at the war crimes tribunal in Tokyo after the war? The Australian president of that tribunal, Sir William Flood Webb, says he recommended that the Emperor should be tried by the tribunal, but that the politicians decided against this on MacArthur's advice.

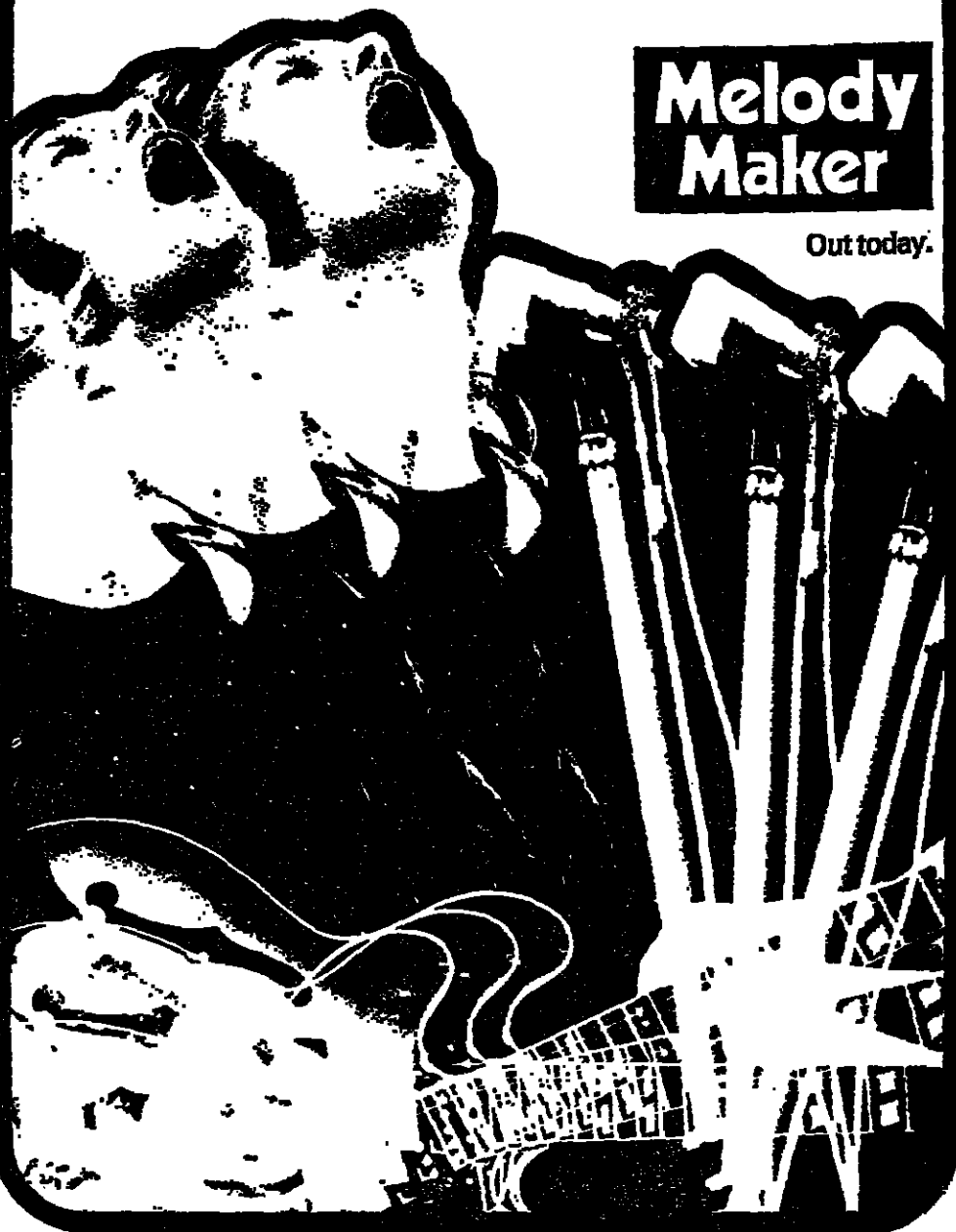
He adds that any Emperor of Japan would have tried to do what Hirohito did and "few would have succeeded in doing it so well."

College rock under examination

It's the start of a new year on the campus. How will college rock fare this time? Will the fiery issue of rock group prices be resolved? And will social secretaries come to terms with the big business of entertainment? Find out in Student Statement: the forum for music-conscious undergrads. In Melody Maker every week. Starting today.

Melody Maker

Out today.



In another ten years she'll be illiterate

That's after she's spent 10 years in our education system, then drops out at sixteen able to read road signs and maybe a few headlines.

One in five primary school leavers in this country is considered to be a poor reader. Half the children who enter junior school at seven cannot read.

Where is the fault in this system?

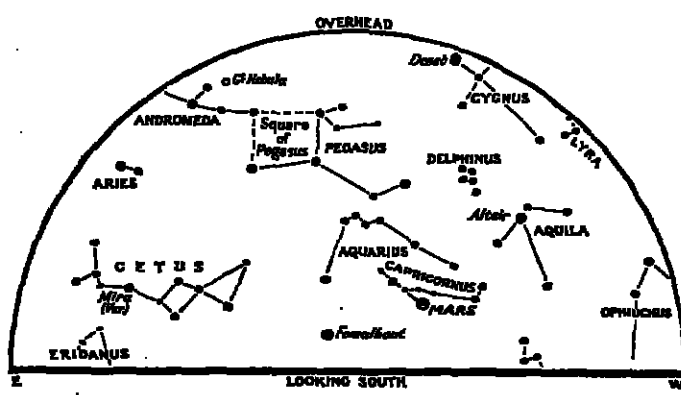
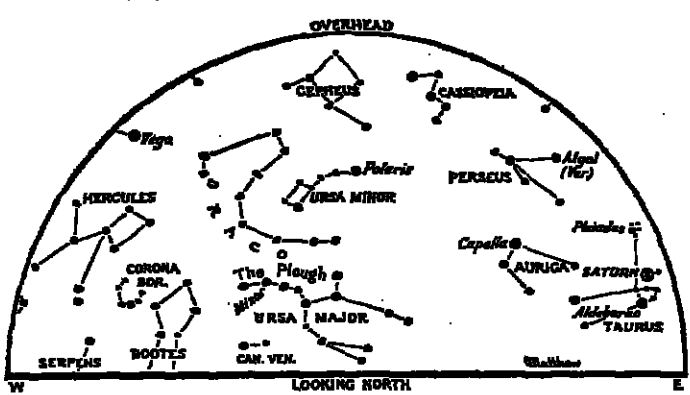
This week The Times Educational Supplement continues its study into illiteracy, violence and truancy in our schools.

Don't miss it.

The Times Educational Supplement

NIGHT SKY IN OCTOBER

THE MAPS OF THE northern and southern aspects of the sky show the planets and brighter stars which will be above the horizon about 11 p.m. early in October, 10 p.m. round the middle of the month, and 9 p.m. towards the end. The arrows indicate the motions of the planets during the month.



The mystery of the spiral arms

By N. G. Matthew

THE way in which the spiral arms are produced in the spiral galaxies, and are maintained for long periods in spite of the differing rates of the rotation of a galaxy at different radial distances in a spiral arm, has long been a problem. Various theories have been put forward but observational tests have been difficult to apply.

Theories can be divided into two main groups, those which regard the spiral arms as temporary features which form and later dissolve, to be replaced by other arms, or theories which explain the arms as the result of a wave pattern which rotates through a galaxy with a constant angular velocity to produce the spiral density pattern.

An observational approach to the problem has been described by Dixon, in Australia. If the spiral structure is maintained by a rotating wave pattern, then young stars will tend to form near this wave and thus the recent motion of the pattern may be found by studying the ages of the relatively young stars at various distances along and across a spiral arm.

The relatively near galaxy M33, in which the spiral structure is well seen, was selected for examination,

using plates taken by the 200in. Palomar reflector. As a density wave passes through a region of a galaxy one expects active star formation for some tens of millions of years, followed by a sharp decline. The bright massive stars are blue when young but evolve rapidly to become red giants. If the spiral pattern is rotating through the material of the galaxy then the very young blue stars should show some displacement relative to the older red giants, but not if the arms are local temporary features.

Some 1,500 stars were studied for colour and magnitude in a region with a prominent arm and a secondary spiral arm. The results show a displacement between the intensity of an arm as defined by red and blue stars and the indication is that the inner side of the arm is the older. This is consistent with arms trailing in the galactic rotation. Dixon's study gives support to the theory that spiral arms are maintained by a rotating wave disturbance. The prominence of spiral arms is probably due to the concentration of young bright stars formed near the disturbed region as it moves through part of the galaxy M33.

The Planets

Mercury rises shortly before the sun at the beginning of the month, reaches superior conjunction on October 8, and thereafter sets after the sun, but is too near the sun to be observed. Venus sets after the sun throughout the month but is still too close to the sun to be visible. Mars is in Capricorn (see south map); the planet has been an outstanding object of the southern night sky for some time and is still a very bright object of mag. -1.5 now but is gradually fading with increasing distance. It is, however, fairly well placed for observation in the evening. Jupiter, in Scorpius then Ophiuchus, sets about 3.35 p.m. now and progressively earlier. It is a bright object of mag. -1.4 at the moment, but decreasing in brightness. Observers will know that eruptions in the south equatorial belt have continued.

Saturn is in Taurus (see north map) and is becoming well placed for observation. It is an object of mag. +0.1 now and rapidly brightening. A small telescope will show the ring around the planet and the large satellite Titan, the latter most easily seen from October 3 to 6, 11 to 14,

19 to 22, and 27 to 30 when away from the glare of the planet Uranus, in Virgo, sets soon after the sun now, but from about October 8 the planet rises before the sun and near the end of the month one and three-quarter hours ahead of the sun; but it is a distant planet of about mag. 5.7 and is poorly placed for observation. Neptune is in Libra near the boundary with Scorpius, to the right of Jupiter, but sets about 8.40 p.m. now; being only mag. 8.5, it is badly placed for observation at present.

Meteors
Conditions are favourable for the Orionids, appearing about 10deg. NE. of Betelgeuse, which may be seen from October 16 to 27, with maximum on October 21. They usually show persistent trains. Some of the Taurids, appearing from a point about 10deg. south of the Pleiades, may be seen from October 10 onwards. Maximum will occur on November 1.

The Stars
The Milky Way crosses the sky from a little north of east up to the zenith ten downwards to slightly south of west. In the south Pegasus is near the meridian, with Andromeda to the east and Wygnus, with the bright

Deneb, to the west. In the south-west Aquila is marked by Altair and above we find Delphinus. Almost due south the first magnitude star Fomalhaut is near its highest altitude as seen from England, with Aquarius above.

In the north Cassiopeia and Cepheus are high with Perseus and Auriga in the north-east and the brilliant Vega high in the east while Hercules and Corona shine below. The familiar Plough is now low in the north. The well known variable Algol will be at minimum light on October 9 at about 11.08 p.m. and again on October 12 about 7.48 p.m.

Diary
Oct 4 Full moon.
" 4 Moon at perigee, 221,700 miles.
" 7 Uranus in conjunction with the sun.
" 8 Saturn about 7deg. south of moon.
" 8 Mercury in superior conjunction.
" 11 Moon at last quarter.
" 18 Moon at apogee, 252,600 miles.
" 19 New moon.
" 21 Maximum of Orionid meteors.
" 22 Jupiter 5deg. N. of moon.
" 27 Moon at first quarter.
" 29 Mars 4 deg. S. of moon.

Cole's socialism

by DAVID MARQUAND

THE LIFE OF G. D. H. COLE, by Dame Margaret Cole (Macmillan, £4.95).

In any history of British socialism thought in the twentieth century, G. D. H. Cole would deserve at least a chapter to himself. Yet as his widow makes clear in this rare, oddly impersonal but at the same time oddly moving book, it would be an extremely difficult chapter to write. In 1922, as she reminds us, "New Society" asked the then member of the Parliamentary Labour Party which writers influenced them most. Cole's name was the third on the list. After Shaw and Wells, before Marx and a host of other Party members and supporters in other walks of life would say much the same. But although these names, and about the fact of Cole's influence, its nature is a good deal more puzzling. What exactly did he persuade people to think which they did not think before? How did he alter their views of the world or of themselves? Did he, in fact, alter them at all—did he only reinforce his readers in views they held ready?

Whatever else his influence may have been it does not seem to have been moral or political in the way that many of his contemporaries thought it was. It is hard to believe that any of Cole's ideas stirred its readers in a way that "Equality" and the Aquisitive Society have done for two generations. Nor is his influence philosophical or doctrinal. There was no herent "Coleist" view of what socialism was all about or of a way to achieve it. He provided no real equivalent of the Strachey's "Coming of Age" or the Fabian Society's "The Future of Socialism".

It is true, of course, that his contribution to the Socialist Movement and after the First World War was immensely influential at the time, and that his emotional attitudes which inspired the Guild Socialists are a fundamental part of his thinking for the rest of his life. It is also true, as Dame Margaret Cole argues in this book, that the Guild Socialists' suspicion of the State and belief in face-to-face democracy have a great deal in common with the attitudes of the New Left today: that young G. D. H. Cole could have felt much more at home behind the barrier in Paris in 1968 than the aging Sidney Webb or the young Tony Crosland or the



Mary McCarthy: a deeply disturbing comedy.

Nature and human nature

by NORMAN SKRAPNEL

BIRDS OF AMERICA, by Mary McCarthy (Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £1.75).

FIVE cheers, in a lean season, for Mary McCarthy. Birds of America would rate three, any time of year. It is a serious and satisfying comic novel, a soft-nosed bullet fired at the life-denying, deep-freeze world we are building for ourselves. Her title is free, or ought to be, from the sexy connotations we are doomed to read into it. The hero is preoccupied with real bird sanctuaries—a new conservative, or conservator, who is bound to lose out in the hair-chested, virility-aping world where birds are things you point guns or other masculine weapons at.

He is an engaging adolescent, amusingly equipped with the most adult McCarthy-like awareness of people but opting for the forlorn cause of nature. He mourns the death of a great horned owl, marvels at visiting cormorants, and is in love with his divorced mother whom he sees as one of his favourite American birds, "the rose-breasted grosbeak, modest and vivid." Later he falls for a staunch vegetarian species but she flies off with somebody else.

The lad's rearward action in defence of the natural life is fought out in alliance with his vivid mother against advancing herds of brainy New Englanders loudly proclaiming themselves refugees from the rat race but retaining and extending their links with New York by siltine and motorway. (The Cotswolds? The West Country? Who are we to claim immunity?)

Old Mother Nature, as the disillusioned boy comments, seems to have taken the pill. Remarks like that abound. There is not a moment of calm. The rules of comedy are obeyed to the extent that no personal disasters happen but the pressure of subdued disquiet is enormous.

It seems to be highly enviable to be able to produce a book so intelligent, so indignant, so funny, and the same time so genuinely a novel. All the comedy is expressed through character that of this mordant, defeated, essentially boylike boy. He is rich in what most people value, yet impoverished. The world is his oyster, but it is bad. The Paris student episodes, the baroque Roman scenes, are more than effusive travelogues. The perfunctory gazers in the Sistine Chapel. The motorway commuters, come together in the bitter last page. God is dead. Nature is dead. No joke at all, that day-off line.

American trauma

BURY MY HEART AT WOUNDED KNEE, by Dee Brown (Bantam, £3.50).

THIS is the definitive account of the famous victory of the United States cavalry over the remnants of the Sioux nation just 31 years ago. When "Custer's Army" had finished their work 560 Indians—almost three quarters of them women and children—lay dead and wounded in that frozen corner of South Dakota.

It was the last confrontation between the western-huffing white colonisers and the buffalo-hunting tribes of the central west—a climax in decades of war. The book is a masterpiece of relocation and constant bickering by corrupt officials. (For the mineral riches of the Black Hills sacred lands of the Sioux, the Government paid a mere 400,000 dollars annually, when one mine alone yielded \$500 millions in gold in one year.)

Dee Brown's researches have done harsh justice to this bitter history.

ANTHONY PEARSON

Kilkenny catastrophe

by CHRISTOPHER WORDSWORTH

THE BIG CHAPEL, by Thomas Kilroy (Faber, £2.25).

LION COUNTRY, by Frederick Buechner (Chatto and Windus, £1.75).

THE DISINHERITED, by Peter Forster (Eyre and Spottiswoode, £2.25).

AMPARO, by Chapman Morrison (Weidenfeld and Nicolson, £1.50).

SUMMER OF THE RED WOLF, by Morris West (Heinemann, £2.10).

decency, he is blissfully married to the man's adopted daughter.

An advertisement "Put Yourself on God's Payroll" led him to this man Bebb with intent to expose him. In the baking Florida town of Armadillo and a roomette in the beautiful Salamander Motel (Hell?) he meets the long-suffering disciple reputedly once raised from the dead by Bebb (but, like all miracles, questionable) at electric cable may have been broken the "doctor" who pronounced death was a chiropractor, visits a lion park where Bebb's maimed apparently induces the animals to copulate, and stumbles on other impressive facets of his host, including his ability to milk millions from a shrivelled polyphilo-progenitive Texan millionaire by some kind of phallic magic.

Somewhere in this confused Thurbur taking the starch out of "Aaron's Rod" is an ecumenical allegory about faith, commitment and the life-force which is altogether too heavily and benign for me: God's it, his barnyard lacks something as cured by the rough balm of the Outer Hebrides. Whatever his predicament, there is nothing in his antecedents to suggest it could produce quite such a dish of Celtic coriander as this.

The narrator makes his world-weary way to the islands, falling in with a sexy lady doctor and a large piratical character who lives on the wild edge of the law because he batters for the dark water and the gale wind and the deer in the high corries—everyone speaks in a dialect of Gaelic mummeret. The outcome is a preposterous stew of passions, fish, claymores and second sight, with hero-villain dying a Victorian death amid lone heather and Scotch food. Maurice Walsh a favourite of m. childhood.

Time, 1951; place, spivvy London and (passim) France

Radical chic and other anti-American activities

by W. L. WEBB

RADICAL CHIC, AND MAU-MAUING THE FLAK, CATCHERS, by Tom Wolfe (Michael Joseph, £1.80).

THE story of Leonard Bernstein's Park Avenue party for the Black Panthers won't be news to many British newspaper readers. The vulgar, rich Americans angle and the trendy lefties angle plus a dash of antisemitism and a put-down of the blacks: what a lovely load of Schadenfreude! As Tom Wolfe says: "The English, particularly, milked the story for all it was worth and seemed to derive one of the great pleasures of the year from it."

Still, it was a pretty funny story and no one tells it better than Tom Wolfe himself, who happened to be there, as an unwitting guest.

One exchange between the "aggressive" and Don Cox, the Panthers' Field Marshal, gives the tone. Bernstein, flanked by ranks of the Beautiful People, from Julie Beafonte to Mrs August Hecksher is sunk in a deep daze. The Field Marshal's feet.

Stirred by a powerful piece of Panther rhetoric, "he looks up at Cox and says, 'When you walk into this house, into this building, and he gestures vaguely as if to take it all in, the mouldings, the sconces, the Roquefort morsels rolled in crushed nuts, the servants, the marble lobby, the brass struts on the staircase front—when you walk into this house you must feel infuriated.'"

Cox, embarrassed, says, No, man, he used to get uptight about things like that but now he's relaxed. Bernstein insists: "Doesn't it really make him mad though? And again Cox mutters, No, that's just a personal thing."

Well, says Lenny, it makes me mad. And Cox stares at him, and the Plexiglas over his eyes, once more. These cats—if I wasn't here to see it—this is a very paradoxical situation, says Lenny. It's stuff that needs no guiding; and in fact, fancies of the famous New style may have been the point of convergence, less pyrotechnic and highly abstract than much of Wolfe's earlier writing.

But—to revert to a more antique American funny style—let's cut the cackle. For Radical Chic has acquired a kind of symbolic rôle in the present confusion of American politics and culture that's even more interesting than Mr Wolfe is amusing. For a start his title has been for months now the ruling cliché of political chat. There seems to have become the point of convergence between Agnew's "effete snobs" line on his critics in the American press and the more sophisticated line along which one wing of the New York Intellectuals (that once famous team) has been attacking the other as "parlour Panthers," treasonous clerks and elitist crisis-mongers; even (in spite of

the nasty historical overtones, and with subsequent self-righteous disclaimers) as promoters of "anti-Americanism."

This second line may be less familiar to English readers. It is named chiefly by the editor, Norman Podhoretz, and sundry writers of "Commentary," a leading intellectual monthly sponsored by the American Jewish Committee, and aimed primarily at that brilliant and highly political literary fortnightly, "The New York Review of Books," which, in addition to producing the best 'high vulgarisation' in English on a variety of urgent and difficult subjects, has led intellectual opposition to the Vietnam war, printing the articles of Noam Chomsky and other critics at a time when they could hardly have appeared so prominently elsewhere in America. Tom Wolfe introduces this half of the argument directly by the title of his "Commentary," characterisation of the "NYR," he calls it "the chief of the radical organ of radical chic," which is quite polite by the standards this controversy has been achieving.

New criticisms

The fundamental text of the affair is a piece by Irving Howe called "The New York Intellectuals" (published first in "Commentary" and here by Collins in the collection called "Decline of the New"). In it, Howe lays two main charges against the "New York Review": that it has established "a link between campus 'effism' and East Side stylisation" (made radical chic), and has "done the New Left the considerable service of providing it with a link of intellectual respectability to the 'academic world.'"

At first sight, the latter charge seems more serious, with implications that arguments of a certain kind should be kept taboo, must only appear as branded heresies, or ought not to be admitted to polite conversation, depending on how you're inclined to draw the line. Tom Wolfe, unless he's even more the unblinking aesthete than I'd imagined, will not take the thought that his piece may have done such notions the considerable service of making them socially respectable to say, weary liberal readers of the "New York Times" ashamed of the war, appalled by the attitudes of their doxy children, and uncertain of anything except inflation in the economy and the crime statistics.

But Howe's first complaint, closer to the burden of Agnew's song and endorsed here by Tom Wolfe, is the one that has been most curiously developed. "Commentary," again is the source, and the most striking developments occurred in articles earlier this year by Podhoretz and Daniel Patrick Moynihan, an adviser in turn to Kennedy, Johnson and for a while, Nixon.

Here, the attack is extended

of the long post mortem, events—thumbed in remorselessly—including the Princess Margaret serial, Festival and Coronation, Bevan's "vermin" speech, a trial canter by Alex as Liberal candidate, the arrest of old Uncle Jack for travelling on an expired ticket. Snags. They drift together again in the rubble of their ideals for Churchill's funeral, gin-gulpers, wife-deceivers—"Bloody fool Profrumo for being found out."

It is all catalogued with honest perspiration and some hallowed grace-note, the characters going through their episodic spaces and dropping their social observations with little sign of inner life.

Loitering in a Spanish square, an Englishman thinks morbidly about his absent mistress, plans to complete the seduction of a friend's wife. A passing whore takes his fancy, he gets her to his flat after bargaining with the brothel madam, finds things gorgeous but workmanlike, promises her a regular curriculum. The price is right, the girl is keen, she invests in a new outfit and ditches her pimp, the man gets cold feet and bolts the door when she keeps the first date; later he is beaten up by the pimp's thugs.

These bare bones and purgatorial shadows are quickened by a finely observed study of the girl in Amparo. To stand a convention on its head the man is conveniently despicable and the whore more vulnerable than probability suggests but the pated fastidious treatment makes it a small tragedy.

Describing the gestation of Summer of the Red Wolf Morris West speaks of a deadly accident cured by the rough balm of the Outer Hebrides. Whatever his predicament, there is nothing in his antecedents to suggest it could produce quite such a dish of Celtic coriander as this.

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John le Carré

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Published today by Penguin Education.

WHEN "BRONCO BULLFROG" opened in the West End last autumn, the "Times" carried a banner, "Barney Platts-Mills—An Exciting New Talent"; the Guardian said, "It shines very brightly, indeed, out of the fog of sheer inadequacy and faint-heartedness emanating from most British films today"; Lindsay Anderson was quoted in "Today's Cinema" as saying that it was "a very, very good film indeed, not just promising but a promise fulfilled," and its 26-year-old director-author woke up and found himself very nearly famous.

The film was beginning to attract enthusiastic queues at the Cameo-Poly when it was taken off (after two and a half weeks) to make room for the premiere of "The Three Sisters". Thereafter it remained talked of but largely unseen, except for intermittent spot-releases outside the West End. Relations between its makers (Maya Films) and the distributors (British Lion) became acrimonious. Now Platts-Mills's second full-length feature film arrives in London. This time Maya Films intend to be their own distribu-

tors, and have rented the cinema from Rank's for an indefinite period. "Bronco Bullfrog" cost £18,000, "Private Road" quite a bit more. But it is still cheap by most of today's standards. Both were financed and made as independent productions. That is to say, without interference from producers, distributors or exhibitors. Platts-Mills reviews his position:

"This whole business of independent productions in the film industry is accepted that you make your first film very economically and people say, 'Gosh, how wonderful!', and it gets shown, and someone makes some money out of it (maybe) and you complain about your distributors like mad just to draw attention to yourself, and then you make a 'proper' film (i.e. an expensive one) within the structure of the industry. And everything's wonderful, and you forget about 'art', which is supposed to be unrealistic and therefore unprofitable."

"But this isn't the situation with us—we're really interested in films as a business, honestly. Because unless you are interested in films as a business,

PLATTS-MILLS BOMBS

MICHAEL BEHR interviews Barney Platts-Mills, director of 'Bronco Bullfrog,' whose latest film opens in London this week

you cannot hope to have any control over what you do. But what worries us at present is quite simply that the structure makes it extremely inconvenient (to put it mildly) to make your own films, and to make any money out of them however good they are, and even to get your money back.

"And this is a situation that should be changed today—not next year, not in twenty years' time, but now. And it could be changed now very easily by

the people who are responsible for the finances of the film industry. But no one is doing anything about it. . . . (No independent film-maker has distributed his own films before in this country, although it's been done in France. "The arrangement isn't ideal: we don't have complete control of the cinema—we're just acting as distributors, not really exhibitors. But Rank's have been extremely helpful; we've done a deal with them that

leaves the programming to them, although we have a say in it. Tom and Jerry shorts, programmes at 2.00, 4.00, 6.00, 8.00 and 10.00.

"We looked at a number of opening-run cinemas that were available in London—the majority of the usual West End cinemas were the right size for our picture, but most of them require as part of the contract that you spend between three and six thousand pounds a week on advertising. We could have done a deal with any of them, but this was the basic reason why we didn't. Rents? Around £2,000 a week.

"We thought that the Gaumont was the best of the cinemas outside the West End. Our alternative would have been the Essoldo, King's Road. But the Gaumont's ideal—500 seats, well-lit, inexpensive, and on the Circle and Central lines. It hasn't been used as an opening-cinema before, but I think it should be used all the time, for opening low-budget pictures. Prices will be 40p and 45p, which is far lower than the West End, and for an opening run

very reasonable, and if we merely reach the average figures for London cinema attendances (25 per cent capacity), we'll make a profit. It does really well, we'll recover a fair amount of our costs in a few weeks.

"I'm not interested in expensive movies—you eventually hang yourself like that.

"It's as simple as this: if someone has £300,000 to put into films, instead of making one, why not put it into ten? Why not? Because of the big distributors. They are the film industry and they're everything that's wrong with it. They're the ones who steal the money, who have the grandiose ideas, who feel 'responsible' to the public's taste, who like to bully cinema-owners. The whole lot of them are crazy, I think.

"A lot of people think we're stupid to complain about British Lion, and to try to distribute 'Private Road' ourselves. They think we're making it more difficult for other film makers by upsetting the cart and the old men in it. But it needs upsetting . . ."

TO SAY THAT *Private Road* (Gaumont, Notting Hill Gate) fully maintains the promise of "Bronco Bullfrog," Barney Platts-Mills's much-trumpeted but largely unseen first feature, sounds a trifle patronising. But it is rather a relief, if you helped with the trumpeting, to be able to say "I told you so."

"Private Road" is shot in colour and with professional actors. It is altogether a much smoother, less tightly budgeted job, though still made with a tenth of the loot generally thought essential for the production of a saleable commodity. This should make it a more appetite-whetting prospect for some; not necessarily a better movie. But the extra expense has paid dividends because the director has clearly gained in style and clarity without losing his spontaneous and open approach to the difficult art of making films that don't look in any way mocked-up.

Whatever its limitations—and there are some—it tries very hard to get near to what things are like here and now, what pressures people face and what they do about them. "Bullfrog" was actually about East End kids and their predicament. This film explores a relationship between a young, rather conventionally classless, Bayswater drop-out and a girl seemingly securely bound by parental ties to the gin-and-tonic belt round Esher. The girl goes to live with the boy, an aspiring writer, becomes pregnant and having made her gesture towards his way of life, tacitly requires him to do the same.

He gets a job in an advertising agency ("It's not like writing for your esoteric audience. Our work requires discipline"), tries to tidy his life up a bit, and even makes a bold show at coming to terms with the marriage-and-security stakes. But gradually things turn sour, and both realise that it can't be done that way. What the film says is that such a compromise, by either party, rarely creates the best of both worlds, and just as likely the worst. That love can't find a way through that sort of maze is a la Hollywood.

Yet being himself more than a bit of a romantic, Platts-Mills either can't or won't follow the thing to its natural conclusion. The couple's survival is left open to doubt, with hope peeping hard round the corner. No real reason why it shouldn't, of course. But one gets the feeling that the film is working against its own logic.

Bruce Robinson and Susan Penhaligon play the lovers with a wholly natural awareness of what is wanted, which makes it easy to forgive occasional misjudgments. Robert Brown is excellent as the girl's father, hovering between built-in-china-shop antagonism and blundering liberality. That very



CATHERINE DENEUGE IN "TRISTANA"

Bayswater blues

New films reviewed by DEREK MALCOLM

fine actress, Kathleen Byron, has less to do as the mother than she deserves—one sometimes gets the feeling that Platts-Mills's screenplay could probably have been denser, that his scenes need more detailed and careful plotting.

There are, however, some fine strokes too—"I've had one or two things published in 'Woman's Own,'" says the boy deprecatingly. "You think it easier to write for women?" a liberated female comments. Acidly. Strangely, the film is less self-conscious in obviously written moments than when it improvises. But it's the sort of movie that looks you so straight in the eye that you can't dislike it. One hopes very strongly that Platts-Mills's gamble of hiring a cinema at his own expense to ensure a showing pays the dividends it richly deserves.

What more is there to say about *Tristana* (A), his new film at the Academy One, is a quite masterly summation of his art, capable of playing a part in any of those "Best Ten" parlour games the buffs so like to play. It has been dubbed in Europe one of his least provocative movies, but that's so much codswallop. It is certainly one of his quietest and most reflective, which isn't at all the same thing. In fact, it contains within it a richness of experi-

ence and a variety of levels that make it echo and re-echo in the mind.

Adapted by Bunuel and his old collaborator, Julio Alejandro, from a novel by Galdos, once called the Spanish Dickens, it is set in a magically recreated Toledo of the late twenties where lives an honourable old gentleman (the marvellous Fernando Rey) whose roving eye is only matched by his straightened circumstances and a sense of honour second to none. He hates priests, the smug Spanish bourgeoisie and cunt in general. "The devil has been dead longer than I've been alive," he remarks to a girl who rebuffs him in the street on account of his grey hairs.

He falls in love with his pretty young housekeeper (Catherine Deneuve), seduces her before she knows quite what's what, and then watches impatiently and fearfully as she takes up with a young artist (Franco Nero). In due course she leaves the old man, who becomes instantly rich when his old harridan of a sister reluctantly leaves him her money. Now in the lap of luxury, he receives the girl back home because she is stricken with an infection and still regards him, in a kind of way, as her father. At last, she is trapped.

Her leg has to be amputated (unprovocative?) and, persuaded by the priest, she consents to marry her benefactor and forswear the artist. You can only purge the sin he did in seducing you by giving him the comforts of wedlock, the priest suggests with the merest hint of satisfaction at so inverting logic. But the old man, cruelly denied his marriage rights, dies of a heart attack. She watches grimly, after only pretending to summon the doctor.

Perhaps as has been suggested, Bunuel is saying something about the state of Spain since the brave Thirties. But I doubt it. I don't think one need look too far for allegories. It is rather a superbly told story about an old man's necessary vanity (without it he might as well be dead) and a young girl's revengful disillusion with a life that has seemed to betray her. Yet it is so deftly worked out, to the very last seemingly insignificant detail, that it appears much more than that. An affirmation, in fact, of the genius of a great master of the cinema.

And now for something completely different (Columbia, AA) is a reshot and reshaped amalgam of television's "Monty Python Show" which includes some of the best items, such as Grannies Angels, the Transvestite Lumberjack and the Upper Class Twit of the Year competition without quite convincing that what was marvellous in weekly half-hour doses stands up as ninety minutes of cinema. There's some pretty bad stuff, in fact, among the jewels. Director: Ian MacNaughton.

The Hunting Party (London Pavilion, X) and A Strange Love Affair (Cameo-Poly, X) are completely indifferent. The former is a savage and silly Western wildy overcooked by Don Medford and glazily played by Oliver Reed, Candice Bergen and Gene Hackman. The latter stars Helmut Berger, of "The Damned," and Virna Lisi, of "How to Murder Your Wife" in a turgid and overlong tale about a suave young man who marries a wicked games with his wives. Misdirected by Sergio Gobbi.

Mad Dogs and Englishmen (Ritz, Leicester Square, A) is a goodish split-screen type cinema verité record of Joe Cocker's successful American tour. Cocker is frequently superb, his backing is excellent and the whole thing very reasonable value in a more relaxed way than "Gimme Shelter." Director: Pierre Adidge.

Unman, Withering and Zigo (Plaza, X) is an adaptation by Simon Raven of the sinuous Glies Cooper radio play about a young master at a minor public school (David Hemmings) who is black-mailed and terrorised by a class of upper class embryo Kays. John Mackenzie's first feature isn't badly done, but the result is a prime example of what happens when nothing is left to the imagination in a too literal translation from sound into sight.

My skin prickled when Simonon spoke of freedom from all those gadgets, he says, a woman. A woman, a gadget? He losted his moral mother and did not see her for the last 30 years of her life. Nor his daughter, who is in a psychiatric ward for 11 months. His second wife is "in another psychiatric ward."

There were very few outside shots though I particularly enjoyed the one of Simonon taking his Rolo for a walk. He strolled, it rolled obediently to heel. In general the documentary was very simple in shape, very shocking in content. Like a bullet. The finger on the trigger was producer/director John Goldschmidt.

DUKE OF YORK

Caryl Brahms

Romance

"ROMANCE" at the Duke of York's Theatre proclaims itself a musical and one would be hard put to deny it, for there is a great deal of music, most of it inoffensive since it is the music one expects of an intimate revue—a very, very intimate revue. Charles Rose, the director, part-singer, composer, and restaurateur is an old hand at point numbers in very intimate revues.

What there is of a story is set out in scenes which seem almost to belong to minuscule revue, too, and are the no, not work—let us look on them as one of his pastimes, for even an author could not contemplate their naivety with sweat on his brow unless from embarrassment and John Spurling is by no means naive, though as he did until recently, from one of the two serious political weeklies. I had a strong impression that Mr. Rose and Mr. Spurling must have met at one of Mr. Rose's three restaurants—all three of them maybe, and cooked up this otherwise inexplicable entertainment. The story need not detain us. Indeed, the gallery gave audible proof that it might not long detain them. Being the nastiest sound I know.

Still, the evening presented me with two pleasures for it proved that Joyce Blair is a much improved singer in her quieter moments and a deft player, and that Jeff Conrad, formerly of the pop scene, has an elegance and poise of an interesting light stage personality which, with better material, might well develop.

Some of these notices appeared in earlier editions yesterday.

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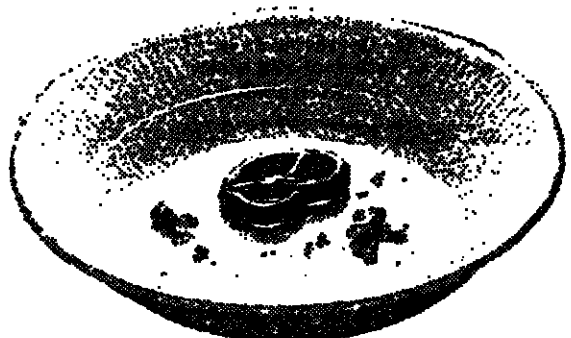
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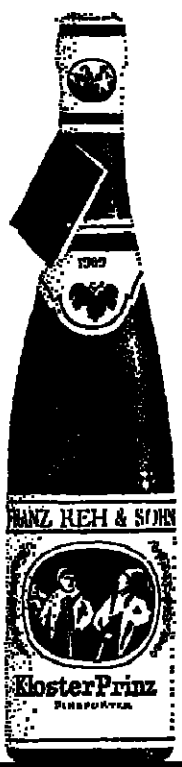


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review

COVENT GARDEN

Philip Hope-Wallace

The Ring

BACK TO NIBELHEIM once again—there's an alternative society for you, if you like and there the dwarfs really do have to work hard. So do we. A half time report on this second Edward Downes cycle of the Ring at Covent Garden leaves one like the victim of some cable-car hitch. The Rheingold failed for me to reach flash point early enough. Familiarity, fatigue, on my part, or too much caution from the conductor?

One notices some superbly fine textured orchestral playing and then has to discount passages where the ensemble and the flow is not really, persuasively "inevitable." Visually there are things to distress but we are now looking our last on all things Schneider-Siemssen and I can take the parting cheerfully enough. I record from Rheingold some excellent singing: a strong Fricks by Ruth Hesse (apt to miss a little too much), a good Froh by Alberto Remedios, an outstanding Loge by John Lannigan, with faultlessly clear diction. Indeed I don't recall a Ring in which so many words came over audibly and intelligently.

You may like your Ring more pungent and tingling, tempestuous and torrential, as in Mr Solti's ultimate handling, but Mr Downes does earn good marks for the care through which, by understanding their breathing and articulation problems, he gets highly arresting and successful performances out of his singers. The steamroller, all obliterating approach is never attempted: sometimes this suggests a certain caution—pussyfooting in the perhaps rather crude term I used before but it makes its meaning clear. At other times and at the heights of "Walkure" on Tuesday, Mr Downes so delicately scaled the greatest scenes that they were, exciting, indeed thrilling without at any point knocking the interpreters for six (Wagner's demands can be made to seem inhuman).

As the doomed incestuous twins Helga Dernesch and Richard Cassilly were exhilarating in the final minutes of act one (but what miserably unambitious ineffective staging for such soaring music). Mr Cassilly again was grave and moving in the scene where the Valkyrie tells him of his approaching death—a scene that leaves the listener penetrated by a sense of mortality as few others in art. The Valkyrie this time is Ludmilla Dvorakova who looks beautiful, acts with great sympathy, places her notes without undue sense of strain, and completely caught us up in the greatest of all father/daughter encounters, the closing of a generation gap to end them all!

Her Wotan father is David Ward, highly impressive to watch, a real master of the rôle in all its significance and, though one can never have enough voice for the last act, a Wotan who stayed the course with honours. The destruction of Hunding was tremendous and Karl Riddersbusch responded with a dying fall, whether by intent or accident, which brought our hearts into our mouths. We shall see him later again, I hope unbruised, in the rôle of Siegfried's playmate. It has been said to be a less good Ring than usual. But "different" is a truer estimate.

Philip Hope-Wallace's review of "Carulleris Rusticena" and "Pagliacci" at the Coliseum will appear tomorrow.

FESTIVAL HALL

Hugo Cole

R.P.O., Kempe

THE ROYAL Philharmonic Orchestra, Beecham's last orchestra, is celebrating its 25th anniversary this month; nice to see one or two players who were in at the beginning, and to find that the orchestra still preserves many of the qualities that Beecham instilled into his performers. On Tuesday at the Festival Hall Rudolf Kempe, who Beecham himself hoped might be his successor, was in charge.

The RPO, after many ups and downs, is today a highly efficient ensemble; but most of all under Kempe they seemed to give those eloquent and often inspired performances that are the best possible memorials to their founder. The work was Mahler's second symphony. Mahler was a composer to whom Beecham, surprisingly, never got round. If he had, I expect he would

have found plenty to cut, as he did with Elgar's symphonies. Perhaps he left them alone because Bruno Walter was already in the field, and Beecham's versions would certainly have been nearer to Walter's than to Klemperer's. Kempe, too, gives us Mahler song-like rather than architectural; and in the second and fourth symphonies at least, this is surely as true as any sort of performance to the spirit of the work, which in spite of its apocalyptic terrors and the pure escapism of the second and third movements, has sorrow, heartbreak and consolation as its central themes. These Kempe brings out with the utmost warmth and understanding.

TELEVISION

Nancy Banks-Smith

Simonon

OF COURSE the conversation one would really have liked to eavesdrop on was the one Simonon mentioned. "Charles Chaplin was a psychopath," I said, both of us are psychopaths and he said "sure—but the difference is that they pay to be cured and we are paid to cure ourselves." Lacking that, "The Mirror of Mairnet" (ATV) will do being as distinguished as it is dreadful.

It was really a very odd sort of interview indeed. The interviewers were a forensic pathologist and a psychiatrist, men specialising in the body of the victim and the mind of the murderer. Professor Camps, the pathologist, speedily sank into a kind of smoky coma and allowed Dr. Waley to give Simonon the full psychiatric short-back-and-sides. He summed up with the classically crass remark that "he (Simonon) is still going on putting his problems down on paper rather than facing them in real life." But Simonon had already explained most clearly that writing was more real to him than real life. "I believe more in my characters than myself." I would suggest that one cannot face real life and stay sane any more than one can face the sun. But you can see the sun safely by putting a telescope over a piece of paper. A piece of paper.

I admire but do not, personally, like Simonon's novels. Though it could be said that like Van Gogh he draws corn, the old corn of the crime story, and has never been done before. I admire but do not like Simonon. His authority and financial acumen are abnormal among authors.

WOMAN'S GUARDIAN

هكذا من الأجل

The girl for Clochemerle

IAN WOODWARD
talks to CYD HAYMAN



OFF THE SCREEN Cyd Hayman stands at 5ft 5in; she is wearing large hoop earrings, a brown polo-neck pullover, and a paisley dress. She looked very little like Nina, the French resistance worker she played in ITV's "Manhunt" series—probably because in real life she wears her hair in a Cleopatra fringe whereas Nina was lumbered with a 1940s style. This week, she was back on the stage in Clifford Odets' "Awake and Sing" at the Hampstead Theatre Club.

She is a strange woman, she says matter-of-factly; she was an even stranger girl. "I guess I was unhappy, though it had nothing to do with my poor parents. I used to sit alone in my bedroom reading poetry aloud, and I'd watch the expressions on my face in the mirror as I recited Edith Sitwell and Blake—you know, 'Tiger! Tiger! burning bright'."

At 16 she took a commercial course (after being turned down as a trainee reporter on her local paper) and became the secretary of the headmistress of Stonar, a boarding school on the Somerset-Wiltshire border. But the idea of becoming a journalist nagged at her, and one day when she was 17 she took a train to London and went round all the newspapers, in Fleet Street to ask for a job, and they all said, "Go home and start on a local paper." The same day she went into a London callbox and telephoned a theatrical agent, who said, "Go home and enrol at a drama school first."

So she went home. "The headmistress at Stonar said to me, 'You can become an actress if you really want to. It's not impossible.' And so someone gave me encouragement, and my mind was now firmly made up." To pay for her lessons she charred, became a cinema usherette, a waitress, a market researcher, pushed leaflets through doors, and worked as a secretary with Woolworth's. At LAZADA she worked over-hard, ignored her health and didn't eat. One afternoon at the end of her first year she collapsed and was rushed to hospital with suspected meningitis. It was later diagnosed as physical exhaustion, though I never want to give up acting I don't know what I'd do with myself."

ambulance speeding her down the road with the bell ringing. Two weeks later, still in hospital—"they were afraid to let me out"—someone said to her: "If you don't discipline yourself as a person, then you might as well give up because you'll never make it as an actress." She changed a lot after that.

After the obligatory provincial rep in Liverpool, Ipswich, and Folkestone, and her first London appearance at the Mermaid—three years in all—she embarked on a concentrated course of television. In one of ITV's "Love Story" series produced by Rex Firkin, she was required to say no more than "Ouch!" when Moira Lister stuck a pin in her; indirectly it was responsible for her big break.

"One afternoon," says Mr Firkin, "I was seeing the last of the 200 girls auditioning at London Weekend for the part of Nina in 'Manhunt' when someone upstairs, where they were casting a series of Victorian murders, popped in and said they had someone who just might possibly be what I was looking for. She was the last girl I saw—and she quite threw me. She was so like what I had in mind, the sexuality, the marvellous cheekbone structure, the fragility. I remembered her 'ouch!' line, so I took a chance. It worked."

In January Cyd will appear on BBC-2 as a French girl again, the village sexpot in a nine-part adaptation of "Clochemerle." But she says she is not happy about the part; she does not see herself as a sexy creature. After finishing "Manhunt," she played in her first film, "Percy." "I've had quite a few scripts sent to me since Percy," says Cyd. "But it's the same old story, the inevitable nude scene in every script, and frankly I'd rather not bother."

The broad gold ring on her wedding finger? "Oh, this is my prop ring, ohhh! If it photographs in your picture you'd better mention that I'm not married. I have no desire to marry at the moment. Of course I hope my life will change considerably one day. I'll have one or two children, though I never want to give up acting I don't know what I'd do with myself."

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Pots and panels

by RICHARD CARR

EL DYRENFORTH is one of the people to re-introduce batik to Britain. In 1962 he began stretching white cotton over frame and dyeing it perhaps half a dozen times, keeping those areas he wanted left uncoloured by covering them with wax as done in Indonesia, and producing the streaky and marbled effects on intricate patterns that is the hallmark of batik.

His discovery of batik, which he first saw on exhibition at Heals, came shortly after he had abandoned the world of advertising, print textiles that were used for table cloths and lampshades, in an attempt, he says, to escape the routine and moulding of a nine to five job. It led to many years' attempt to master the art of batik—still rejects two out of every three cloths unsatisfactory—during which he learned to control the wax so that he can now use to create straight lines between different dyes, and to mix different dyes. Now he concentrates on achieving a particular pattern rather than worry about whether the unique is going to work or not.

These years were also spent producing the for scarves and dresses which were sold by Liberty, and wall hangings that were bought by private collectors and museums. He has abandoned the idea of using batik cloths for practical purposes: instead, is concentrating on batik paintings, some which are now on view at the Oxford Gallery in the High Street, Oxford. Unfortunately, they cannot be adequately produced in black and white here.

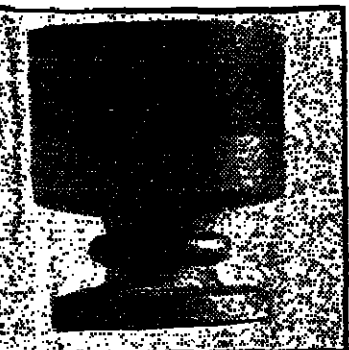
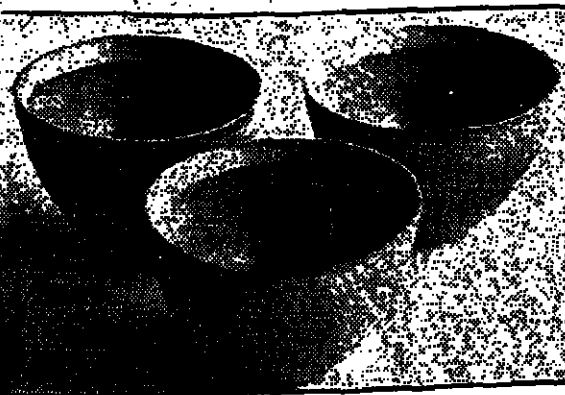
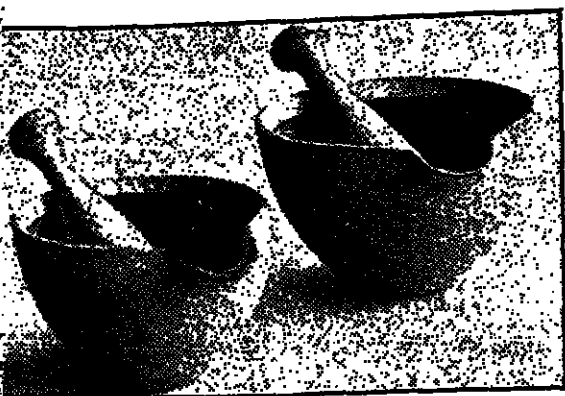
JOHN WELCH has taken on the opposite course, since he has turned the potter's wheel into an industrial process. Two years after spending many years trying to combine studio pottery with experiments in sculpture and wall panels, Welch realised that it was almost impossible to throw a piece of domestic pots, since too much time is being spent on achieving the right finish and it was difficult to find throwers who could follow his shapes exactly.

So he decided to switch to the jigger

and jollying technique, using plaster moulds to jolly the shapes of the pots and jigger or template to hollow them out. The design of the moulds proved more difficult than he thought, and he spent months studying the technique in Stoke potteries before one of Denby's master mould-makers came to his rescue and made the moulds under his direction. The result was the development of a range of ware, including beakers, storage jars, cups, condiment sets, and jugs, based on geometric shapes originally designed with a ruler and compass on a drawing board. Most of them are made in moulds though the bigger pieces, like tall jugs, tea and coffee pots, salad bowls, and large plates, are hand thrown. Similarly, the small handlets are pressed moulded while the bigger ones are shaped by hand. The pieces are then oil fired as biscuit ware before being ash glazed and fired again, using strips of Copydex to create strict bands of glaze, and muted and earthy colours to soften the hard edges of the basic shape.

Welch is now planning to build a second kiln which will allow the present kiln to be used for a new version of the range. Here, instead of ash glazes, he will use salt, which is thrown into the kiln during the firing of the biscuit ware, where it volatilises—turns into sodium chloride gas and then combines with the silicate in the clay to produce the shiny hard surface glaze, found on ginger beer bottles. The texture of this second range will therefore be quite different.

Besides introducing the new glaze, Welch plans to continue his policy of developing his basic shapes for new uses so that by adding a base to a cylinder, bowls become goblets, while the base itself can be followed out to become an egg cup. In this way, the industrial process is allowed to evolve and the range of products to expand. It also means that Welch can meet the changing demands of the market. A selection of Welch's pottery is on sale at the Craftmen Pottery Shop, Marshall Street, London, W.1.



examples
of Robin
Welch's
domestic
ware

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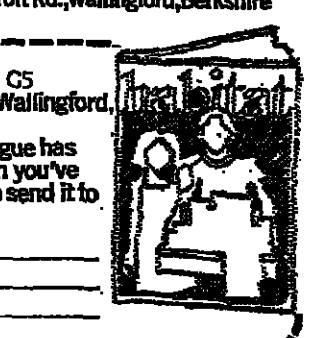
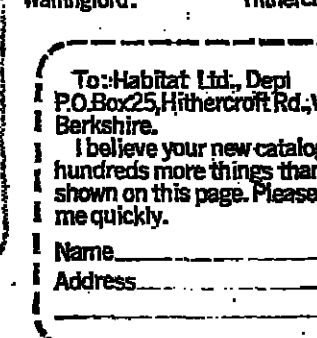
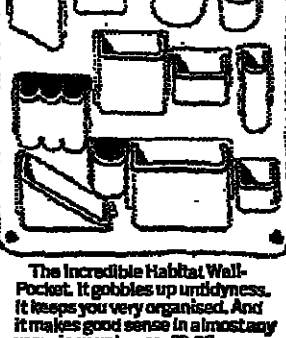
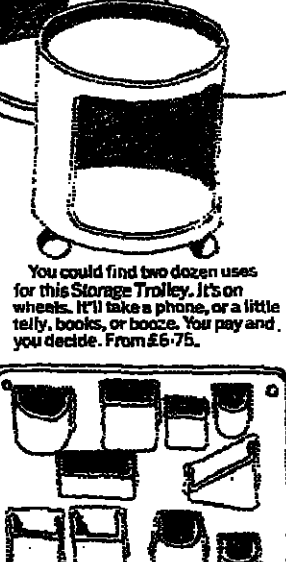
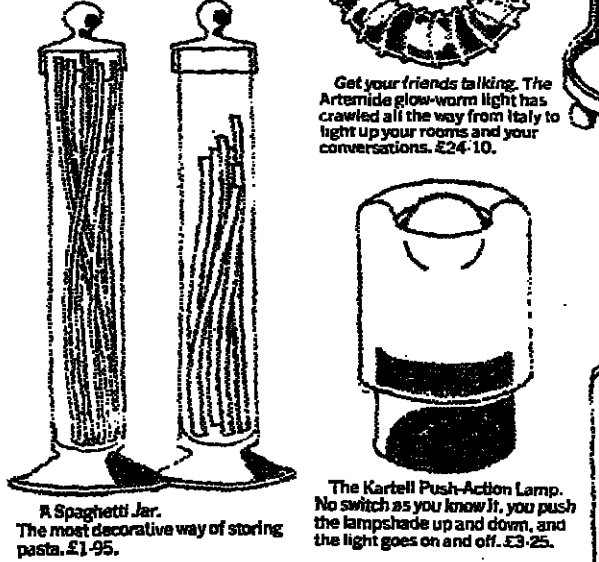
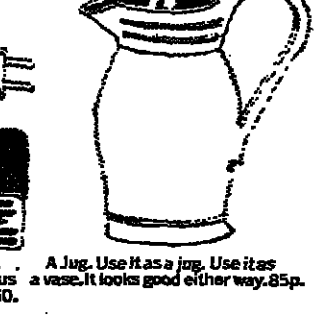
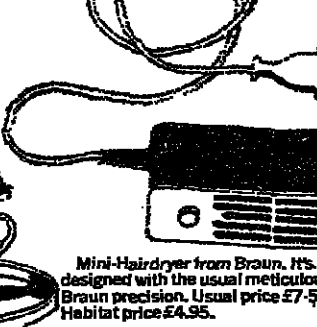
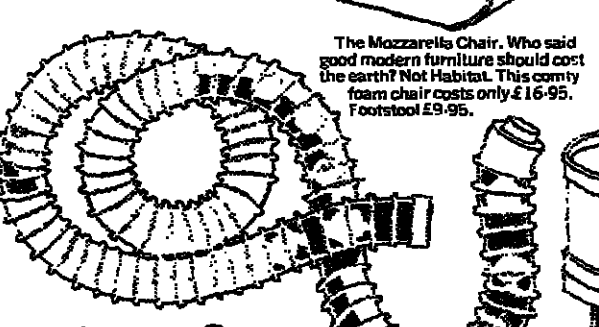
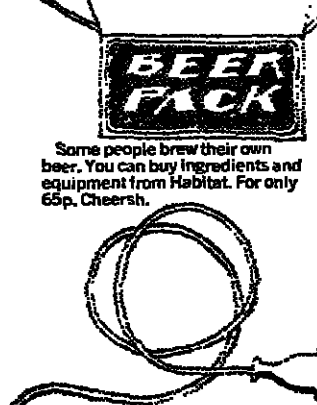
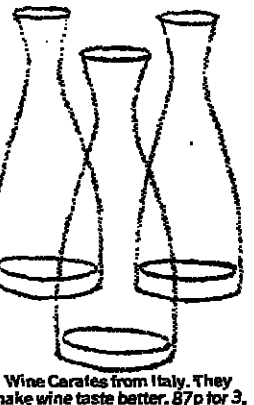
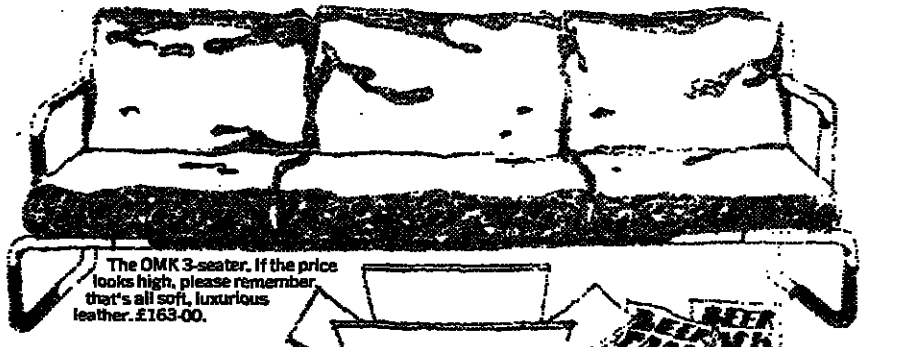
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In search of a morality

Sodom and Gomorrah are here and now, if you believe everything that is said in Trafalgar Square, and London, if you believe everything you read, is Sin City. Yet not everything points to a moral avalanche. There used to be about 25,000 prostitutes in London. That was in mid-Victorian times, when the moral fibre of the nation was not to be questioned. Now there are probably not many more than a thousand. Marriage was the cornerstone of Victorian society (setting aside quite a thick anthology of Victorian scandals). But there have never been so many married couples as there are today, with people getting married younger and younger. If statistics can be taken to mean anything it is hard to see why the institution of marriage should be thought to be obsolete or in jeopardy.

It is true, however, that morals are in a state of flux, and are therefore in confusion at the present time. This makes it difficult to keep the scene in focus, and the perspective has been distorted by an obsessional concern with sex among the militants, whether the libertarians or the puritans, on either side of the dispute. Morality is not only to do with sex, it needs to be said, it is understandable, though, that sexual morality should be the target of the taboo breakers. The development of effective contraceptive techniques and the mobility and mixing of people and of the sexes in modern society have created totally new conditions. The old taboos (reaching back as they do to tribal situations in which illegitimate births needed to be curbed for the maintenance of a stable social structure) are increasingly irrelevant.

The need is to find new, relevant standards. The crusaders for purity, as they acclaim them-

selves, seem to want to hark back to an authoritarian pattern which stems from the forbidding puritanism of St Paul and the early Christian fathers, rather than from the teaching of Christ. For them the flesh is the devil. It is simple and straightforward in a fundamentalist way, but it does not belong to the century of Freud. Who would want to go back to the world of Ibsen and Thomas Hardy? Surely there is enough knowledge now to show that repressiveness can be cruelly damaging to personal fulfilment. It is by no means clear that permissiveness or pornography are equally damaging (which is not to say that they are therefore desirable). Which in practice is the more damaging, the silly antics of "Oh! Calcutta!" or the prudishness of local authorities who refuse to distribute posters and literature on the dangers of VD or to support contraceptive education for the unmarried?

One positive advance is that questions of sexual morality can at last be openly discussed. There is still, though, more than a hint that the crusaders would like to sweep a whole load of unmentionables back under the carpet. This, whatever else, must be resisted. No one has the right to inflict his prejudices on others in the form of censorship. Admittedly it is more difficult to establish standards of morality by rational individual choice, but that is how it should be done in a healthy democratic society. It is a necessary condition for basing a morality on respect for the dignity of the individual. That is the central concept against which to test the argument, whether it is about the alternative society's so-called "guiltless sexuality," or the entertainment industry's commercialisation of promiscuity.

A new and better Europe

If you tell someone that for ten weeks of the year he is "playing out a farce," with few useful results, he may not altogether like it. That was what Professor Ralf Dahrendorf, one of the EEC commissioners, said about the European Parliament. Some of the parliamentarians did not like it and have been making a fuss. That Dr Dahrendorf had as many critical things to say about the Commission itself and the Council of Ministers did not mitigate the offence: it only made him more enemies. Yet what he said was essentially true. The first Europe, or "Europe Mark 1" as he called it, has developed into an illiberal, illogical, and bureaucratic affair. It is a sign of health and strength that people like Professor Dahrendorf, who are devoted Europeans, now feel able to speak out about Europe's defects. They want to see those defects put right, and they know that there will be no better occasion than British entry and the enlargement of the Community from six to nine or ten nations.

That the European Community was having painful difficulty in taking decisions has been obvious for a long time. Once the initial impetus wore off, member governments were less ready to accommodate themselves to each other. The de Gaulle period hardened the bargaining between separate states, to the point at which something close to a paralysis of decision set in. The three-year struggle over revision of the agricultural policy was a symptom of this. Dr Dahrendorf goes so far as to argue that if the Council of Ministers had had to negotiate with the UK about the real political problems—sovereignty, a common foreign policy, and future institutions—the negotiations could never have succeeded. It was only by keeping the discussion at a lower level—butter and sugar, lamb and fish, and financial percentages—that the entry terms were agreed. The effective debate, in his view, lies ahead. It will come during the transition and after Britain is fully a member.

She will not be moved

Lady Fleming has succeeded in embarrassing a dictator simply by staying in one of his cells and refusing to contemplate an easy way out of it. Lady Fleming will not be moved. Which means that she will still be in prison, and with 15 months still to serve, when Mr Papadopoulos receives Vice-President Agnew for an official visit to Greece on October 18. Mr Papadopoulos has, of course, locked up a lot of other people besides Lady Fleming with less justification and many of them untied. Vice-President Agnew may not know much about the other prisoners but he is certainly aware of penicillin. As the state banquets proceed he will know that one of the latest arrivals, down there in the gaolhouse, is the widow of the man who discovered it, and that she is 62, a doctor, and in poor health. It would be pleasant to think that the thought will make the food taste worse.

Lady Fleming's conduct has been consistent, laudable, and brave. She tried to rescue Alexander Panagoulis because he was being tortured and

had suffered enough. She did not condone Panagoulis's attempt to assassinate Mr Papadopoulos, for which he has been in gaol since 1968. But nor did she condone the way Panagoulis had been treated and was being treated. In court Lady Fleming said that she had indeed tried to rescue him because he was not being treated humanely and for no other reason.

Having heard her sentence—the heaviest handed out—she said that she intended to serve it. Lady Fleming has dual Greek-British nationality. There is nothing that Britain can do to help her on Greek soil. In any case Lady Fleming does not want help. She does not want to be expelled or to accept any other short-cut to freedom. She wants to bear witness from her cell to the conviction that the Greek Colonels torture prisoners. If her refusal to be moved does harm to Greek-American relations, or if it helps the other prisoners she will not be wasting her time.

A COUNTRY DIARY

NORFOLK: Blackberry-picking is only now in full swing here, the fruits having ripened later than usual but in the end very sweetly during a spell of unseasonably warm and sunny weather. It always surprises me that these glittering juicy fruits are not much raided by birds. It is true that blackbirds snatch a few here and there, though they nearly always seem to drop them in the most fumbling manner, and I have seen robins taking tentative pecks at them once in a while. But in general they go unmolested. Those that eventually fall into the undergrowth of their own accord are often collected by field mice, however, and these animals seem to be chiefly responsible for dispersing the seeds widely in and around woods. The ripe berries attract many insects, including wasps, greenbotflies and red admiral butterflies. During the past week I have even found white-tailed bumble bees sipping their juices, which is unusual. They are also a favourite dessert of the large brown bush-crickets which chirrup in the bushes on these autumn evenings and creep forth to enjoy the sun's warmth and the wine of blackberries during the day. Other visitors to these sweets include scorpion flies and harvestmen, both of which are in the main carnivorous scavengers. I have found certain spiders imbibing blackberry juice, but it could be that they are more concerned with sipping the juice for its moisture rather than for what else it contains. We have a multiplicity of bramble species, some widespread and others restricted to heaths, woods and so on. Some bear fruits of excellent quality, easy to pick, while others are much less attractive for one reason or another. The different types also vary in leaf colour according to whether or not they are susceptible to parasitic fungi.

E. A. ELLIS.

ONE year ago this week, Gamal Abdel Nasser's unexpected death shocked Egypt and the Arab world into silence. It was a lull in which strength was gathered for a final orgy of grief at Nasser's funeral on October 1.

By one account, the funeral "was bedlam, a maelstrom of grieving Egyptians breaking through cordons of troops and police, disrupting the ranks of troops in the cortege and seizing at the flag-covered coffin, demanding to carry it to the grave. Many defied the wheels of the gun carriage to touch and kiss the coffin."

Jean Lacouture in "The Demigods" called it "a hurricane. Eighteen years of boldness, adventure, courage and manoeuvre ended in a storm of despair, fear and love, of rites of possession and attempts to change death in a frantic nightmare."

A man evoking such a response among his own people, and such misunderstanding in the West needs some explanation. The Foreign Editor of the "Observer," Robert Stephens, has provided a timely and formal assessment in his "Nasser: A Political Biography" (Allen Lane, The Penguin Press, £4.75, published today). It is a compilation of brilliance, drawn from extensive background reading, and years of acquaintance with and interviewing in the Middle East.

Mr Stephens' technique is to put each decisive step of Nasser's career and policies into a relevant context of Middle Eastern and world politics. His pocket pictures of Syria and Yemen show particularly well the difficulties Nasser brought on himself and Egypt through becoming enmeshed in a union with the former between 1958 and 1961, and in a civil war in the latter between 1962 and 1967.

Still, for the general reader at whom the book is aimed, 580 pages are a lot. He is helped by an excellent index and maps, but the inclusion of a brief chronology of the major events in the world and Nasser's life would have helped through the historical back-tracking and dotting-about inevitable in any biography.

The portraits of Nasser are rare but evocative. Mr Stephens met Nasser four times—in 1955, 1964, January, 1967, and in July, 1969. And of his third meeting he says: "As usual, Nasser gave the impression of self-contained energy and considerable stature, not only in physique but also in personality. . . his eyes stared, curious, observant rather than penetrating, and with a hint of melancholy and irony."

"He had the switch-on-and-off attention of the busy leader, conserving his energies and caring less than in previous years about charming his listener. . . he seemed more relaxed, more subdued, and more formidable."

And drawing on the verbatim accounts, released by Cairo, of the unsuccessful talks begun in



Playing power poker without all the cards

ANTHONY McDERMOTT on a new assessment of Nasser

March, 1963, between Egypt, Syria, and Iraq on possible unity (inevitably it came in the end to nothing), Mr Stephens portrays convincingly "the strengths and weaknesses of Nasser's political character. He dominated the talks by intellectual capacity, tactical skill, and sheer force of personality. He artfully switched his moods."

"He could be savagely frank but was hypersensitive to criticism. He understood the dialectic of power but not the power of the dialectic. He impressed rather than persuaded. He towered over his associates and most other Arab leaders in his ability realistically to analyse and grasp political problems and strip them to their essentials. But he was too suspicious seriously to share power, so he failed to find the way to mobilise the goodwill of those who shared his aims but disputed his methods."

Mr Stephens' skill in placing each stage of the narrative in its historical context has its drawbacks. The impression is left that Nasser took decisions as a result of the sort of meticulous research and assessments that the author himself has made. This was only too often the case. Frequently the bickering among the senior members of Nasser's entourage intruded, and this aspect is rarely revealed.

One of the most valuable passages in Mr Stephens' book is a detailed examination of the events leading up to the war of June, 1967. He shows, above all, that the war was not solely a product of blind Arab aggres-

sion, but the product of the long-standing friction derived from the origins of the Arab-Israeli problem. Mr Stephens makes clear that the Israeli threat to Syria—taken so often as being the work of deliberate Soviet disinformation and one of the starting points of the war—had as many ambiguous sides to it as the vital withdrawal of the United Nations Emergency Force, for which U Thant has been so heavily criticised.

The author makes the point that "just as the military mobilisation on each side set up a fatal spiral of suspicion and fear so the movements of public sentiment and their political consequences in both Israel and the Arab States reinforced each other. Together they generated an accelerating rush towards war. Signs that the Arabs were closing their ranks led to a new political unity in Israel. This in turn increased Arab belief that war was inevitable."

Nasser is not let off the hook in any way. The narrative shows tragically his diplomatic skill as an intuitive politician winning all the tricks to put Israel on the defensive. Ironically, his military deployment was in origin genuinely defensive. But the vulnerability of his poker-playing style of international diplomacy was that when events slipped out of his control, with the blockade of the Strait of Tiran, he had little more than flair distorted with over-confidence to fall back on.

Visions became confused, as Mr Stephens shows: "For him (Nasser) what was at stake was not merely the fate of this

particular. Ba'athist Syria in Damascus which he had only the immediate vicinity of Egypt. It was rather the mastery of the whole Arab revolution, any nationalist movement that he had come to symbolise, the readiness of the Arabs to assume mastery of their own fate and to stand up to pressure from the Great Powers."

Nasser's career is divided by Mr Stephens into three periods: the "Egyptian Revolution" from 1952 to 1957, "Arab Nationalism" up to 1961, and "Arab Socialism" up to 1967. He discounts the theory that Nasser's career was in decline from the break-up of the union with Syria in 1961, asserting that the middle period was the high spot: "when Nasser made his most lasting contribution to Arab development."

"For his efforts to industrialise Egypt and transform Egyptian society are likely to have a more important effect on the future of the Arab world than his campaign in the Yemen, his cold war with King Faisal or the Syrian Ba'athists. In even his defeat by Israel. . . in addition he gave Egypt continuity of government, and, to both Egypt and the Arab world, dignity in the world."

But his control was not monolithic. From 1962 there is evidence that certain sectors slipped from his grasp. In that year he yielded to his close friend Abdel-Hakim Amer when the latter insisted on keeping the leadership of the army although as the involvement in the Yemen and the June War proved, he was not professionally equipped to run modern armed forces.

His control over intellectuals, the Communists and Muslim Brotherhood was largely through repression. He lost touch further when the 1967 war broke him physically—as the riots in Helwan and Alexandria showed in February and November 1968.

In 1968 he had set up the secret Vanguard organisation to form leadership cadres for the Arab Socialist Union, the only political party. Sadat's inheritance has been that men like Aly Sabri and Shaarawi Goma'a nurtured groups within this organisation to build up "centres of power" from which the challenge to Sadat's presidency was made last May. Whether there was a plot, or a pre-emptive strike, by Sadat remains moot. The essential point is that Nasser left behind institutions without any popular appeal. Sadat needs institutions to fill the gap that the removal of Nasser's personality left.

What he has on his side is the relief of a tired Egypt that "eighteen years of boldness (and) adventure" are over and that a slower pace has followed. In the end, Sadat will stand or fall by what he does about Israel. Both he and Nasser must have often reflected on King Farouk's last words to Neguib before his last flight to exile: "Your task will be difficult. It isn't easy, you know, to govern Egypt."

A parent's plain duty . . .

Sir.—We cannot understand Jill Tweedie's viewpoint (September 27) on the middle classes and State education. It seems to us the plain duty of any parents to purchase for their children every advantage that the law and moral usage of society allows. Why, in any case, is it wicked to purchase educational advantage but not the other advantages, such as house-room and garden-space, which Jill Tweedie obviously buys?

Why should children whose

parents can afford to pay for their education take up space that might go to children whose parents are less well-off?

Why does Mrs Tweedie subscribe to the fashionable belief that it is immoral for teenagers to rebel? For some, perhaps, that is a matter of individual personality—but not for all. We have a fairly large acquaintance with parents of teenage children, and the genuine rebels (long hair etc. by itself does not count—that is conformity) are in a small minority. Apart

from anything else, for anyone who is working reasonably hard there simply isn't time.—Yours faithfully,

W. J. Reader,
Ann Reader.
67 Wood Vale,
London N 10.

Letters to the Editor

TWO MODERNS IN PENGUINS

Mandarin...

Eminent Victorians by Lytton Strachey. Lytton Strachey—the mandarin—cast his stinging and caricaturing eye upon four famous figures of the age. His studies are iconoclastic, but not without care and bring an objectivity in portraiture to which the form owes much. (Reissue) 40p

Queen Victoria by Lytton Strachey. Published half a century ago, this work was an immediate popular success. Any severity in the biographer has mellowed to present an endearing study of England's first "respectable" monarch. 40p

Lytton Strachey: A Biography by Michael Holroyd. This book has been specially revised for Penguins and reorganised to separate the portraiture from the critical commentary on Strachey's writings. Here are assembled the chapters which concern Strachey's life and family and what Leonard Woolf called the "amatory gyrations" of his friends. £1.00

Lytton Strachey and the Bloomsbury Group: His Work, Their Influence by Michael Holroyd. This is the companion volume which contains Holroyd's critical analysis and comments on, amongst other writings, Eminent Victorians, Queen Victoria and Elizabeth and Essex. 50p

...and Mendicant

As I Walked Out One Midsummer Morning by Laurie Lee. Laurie Lee is the mendicant who, in 1935, travelled to Spain and tramped through a country on the brink of civil war. His memories have lasted and he has captured his young man's vision to create a lyrical picture of the beauty and impending violence. 50p

A Rose for Winter by Laurie Lee. This book recalls Andalusia fifteen years after the author's last visit. Mr Lee finds a country broken by the Civil War, but indestructible in its spirit. 25p

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The power-house in the pagoda

Martin Woolcott in Saigon, Wednesday, on the An Quang Buddhists' hopes of becoming a 'third force'

THE An Quang pagoda in Saigon, like other modern pagodas in South Vietnam, is a weird marriage of the traditional with the modern style of architecture. A confection of slab concrete and tiled staircases, topped with a curved Vietnamese roof, stone swastikas, and a spire that looks like a Western skyscraper, it is a designer's final folly.

But considerable political and social power resides there. It was from this unlikely looking establishment that in 1966 the venerable Thich Tri Quang, sometimes wildly described by journalists as the Makarios of Vietnam, sent forth his young monks armed with water pistols filled with red vinegar and pepper, to do battle with the police. Twice in ten years the An Quang Buddhists have put their young men into the streets in an attempt to bring about political changes to their liking.

On both occasions they have failed. In 1963 their agitation against Diem was a main factor in his fall from power, but it was the army which benefitted from his fall, not An Quang. In 1966, when they came out against Ky, American support enabled him to suppress them, and it was the present President, Nguyen Van Thieu, who ultimately benefitted from the shake-up and consolidation of military rule which followed.

It is an ironical development that now sees the An Quang leadership bracketed with General Duong Van Minh, the man who betrayed the revolution in 1963; and with Nguyen Cao Ky, the political adventurer who was once their worst enemy. It is no wonder then that the An Quang leadership, which, according to one well-informed American official, could "put 20,000 demonstrators into the streets of Saigon tomorrow if it wanted" is reluctant to spend its resources and its cadres on an effort that might very well fail, or could lead to the installation of a Government as unresponsive to Buddhist ideas and principles as before.

Earlier this week, when the Thieu Government, fearing major demonstrations, ringed the pagoda with barbed wire and troops, all that was happening inside was that children were playing hopscotch in one of the tiled courtyards and two or three monks were rather laboriously brush-painting banners with sentiments like "The Thieu election is an affront to democracy; we call on all the faithful to reject it." Some Buddhist scout leaders, whose Baden-Powell hats contrast rather oddly with their pale blue priestly robes, were

having a quiet smoke in a corner. The cigarettes were very happy to think that the Vietnamese people will win in the future.

"It is vital that we have our sovereignty back," he adds. "The foreigner must go... the war is a bad way to resolve anything. We cannot kill all the Communists and they cannot kill all of us... (but) all decisions belong to the American Government — the American Government is the hangman of the Thieu regime, the Thieu regime is the hangman of the American Government."

Expressed there, if one's interpretation is right, is the An Quang hope that if it plays its cards right, An Quang could become one of the residuary legatees of power in South Vietnam. Already An Quang senators and deputies form the core of the opposition in the Assembly and the Senate, An Quang street power, applied at the right moment—which is probably not now—could be decisive.

Some American experts go along with this view. An Quang, one told me, is "the strongest single political entity in Vietnam." But the search for a "third force" in South Vietnam, some alternative centre of power between the officer corps on the one hand and the Communists on the other, is one that has led

Buddhists are very proud of the past (of Vietnam), they are very happy to think that the Vietnamese people will win in the future.

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many to mistaken conclusions. Others, Vietnamese and Americans, favour the Cap Tien, the party of the technocrats and administrators, along with its "secret" wing, the Tan Dai Viet, which is strong in the army.

Others still hold the view that has the potential of religious organisation on the horizon in South Vietnam that has the potential of unifying and saving the nation, An Quang very definitely included. That is partly because Vietnamese remain so very obstinately wedded to the various contending sub-societies which in reality make up South Vietnam, that any alliances are fragile, and political organisations and it is impossible to expand the limited regional and social bases of their power toward anything approaching a national movement.

An Quang has its strengths but whether it can grow is one question, whether it can play its part in holding together a national opposition to Thieu is another. There are indeed some students of Vietnamese affairs who believe that only the entry of the NLF into legal politics in South Vietnam would provide the pressure that could unify what is now called the opposition. That might be An Quang's moment, if it ever comes.



PETER JENKINS

Labour in its old school ties

UNEMPLOYMENT, rapidly approaching the million mark, has reached the top of the political agenda in Britain and if the Labour Party managers have their way it will be the dominant question at the Brighton conference next week. In many ways it is a very convenient issue for the Labour Party. Unemployment on such a scale relegates inflation to the role of the lesser evil. The Labour Government's unhappy record of deflation can be forgotten as the need for economic expansion becomes self-evident as the first priority.

The Keynesians can hold up their heads again and dream once more of an incomes policy now that their warnings of the unemployment consequences of deflationary policies have been amply confirmed by events. The restoration of full employment is an objective on which the entire Labour Movement, party and trade unions, Left and Right, can agree.

Some Labour leaders have been quick to see unemployment as the key to a new deal with the trade unions. They calculate that job security is a "gut issue" for the unions, the only one which can compete with their preoccupation with higher wages, and that in exchange for a firm commitment to restore full employment, the unions can be persuaded to enter into a new prices and incomes pact. Diplomacy between the Labour Party and the trade unions may be expected to develop gradually and cautiously along these lines.

But a more fundamental question is involved here, although it is one which the Labour Movement will be exceedingly reluctant to ask itself in any practical form. The question concerns the nature of the relationship between the trade unions and what is supposed to be a radical political party. Is a purely economic trade-off—jobs for wage restraint—a sufficient basis for cooperation even if such a bargain can be reached?

Does the possibility exist actively to involve the unions at all levels in commitments to a radical political programme, or does it have to be accepted that unions are limited self-interest groups whose relationship with any government, including a

Labour Government, is bound to be oppositional in character?

If the latter is the case, the institutional ties between the trade unions and the Labour Party will become increasingly constrictive, unproductive and an electoral embarrassment. The Labour Party's financial dependence on the unions will make it increasingly vulnerable to the allegations that the paymasters call the tune. It is axiomatic that a Social Democratic party must engage the support of the organised working class but if there is to be, literally, a division of labour, the industrial and political wings might both be hampered living in semi-detachment.

If, on the other hand, they are supposed to inhabit a genuine community of interest it is hard to see, at least in logic, why the Labour Party should not be allowed as much influence in trade union policy-making as the unions claim in political policy-making. At the very least, the Labour Party deserves the right to proselytise among trade union members, through their branch organisations, and expect not merely their financial contributions but their active political support.

In other words, the bargain contract between the Labour Party and the trade unions, necessary for the credibility of any economic policy which the Labour Party may put forward, has to be of a political kind. The unions cannot treat the Labour Party as if it were an employer; neither can the Labour Party behave as if it were a management consultant to the working class. There have to be mutual commitments to a broad, jointly determined and carefully worked out programme for political and social advance.

On what basis, in support for what programme, the Labour Party should be inquiring of the unions, can it expect to receive their active support? We know what Mr. Jack Jones and Mr. Hugh Scanlon are against, but what are they for—what are their terms? Relations between the Labour Party and the unions will no doubt be patched up before the next general election, but they need more than patching up; they need to be ruthlessly explored and tested to their limits.

Food for minds

By John Ezard

AFTER eating a lot of peanut butter, some schizophrenics, see the Devil shooting them in the head. Eggs have much the same effect on others. A diet free of these foods would make some patients considerably better. And one gram of vitamin B3 a day would keep the headshrinker away from the whole population of Britain.

These were two of the cures proposed at a two-day international conference on schizophrenia which ended in London yesterday. Summarised they sound cranky; and that is certainly the word spread about them by hardcore opponents in this country, as they struggle on treating an estimated 300,000 schizophrenics with the older, more limited technique of symptom suppression by drugs.

Superficially, the word seemed justified by the excitement of some of the delegates. The peanut butter critic overran his time so badly that he had to be physically deprived of the microphone. He and his colleagues, however, were established Canadian and American doctors, reporting measurable, if inconclusive, progress with methods neglected in Britain for up to 17 years. By our standards, some of the progress seems to justify excitement.

The British Schizophrenia Association, founded by two psychiatrists, fixed the conference mainly as a platform for the transatlantic exchange of ideas. The association, which believes schizophrenia is probably a condition caused by unrecognised deficiency, principally of the vitamin B3.

Human vitamin needs, the argument runs, are far more exacting than real life. Some people cannot get their needs from their diet. To test this as a cause of mental illness, they inject massive vitamin doses—up to 27 grams a day—into sufferers.

Dr Abraham Hoffer, a leading prophet of the school, began trying this as director of psychiatric research in Saskatchewan in 1952, using nicotinic acid and nicotinamide. Five years later, he published experiments showing a significant improvement in a majority of patients.

Nineteen years and more experiments later, he was able to report "the same improvement" with 2,000 patients. With early schizophrenia the recovery rate was 90 per cent, and with more acute cases 75 per cent. With chronic, hospitalised cases, it fell to 10 per cent—which led him both to emphasise the urgency of early treatment and to say that "hospitals are places in which you put in normal people at one end and take them out as chronic."

This treatment was increasingly tried by other transatlantic doctors and is now claimed, with other dietary changes, to produce improvements in autistic and convulsive children as well.

Dr Hoffer does not know why his vitamins seem to work. An outright biochemical cure for schizophrenia has been promised, but not delivered, for 20 years, and the conventional British attitude is that, as with cancer, hopes of a "miracle cure" should not be raised lightly. Nevertheless, while specialists plot on a £58,000 mental health research budget which precludes large-scale investigations of new treatments, the orthomolecular claim has reached the lay public.

The result is that hundreds of schizophrenics all over the country are haphazardly dosing themselves with vitamins and randomly depriving themselves of peanut butter, eggs and food containing gluten. Without medical supervision this can be dangerous.



PRESIDENT HIRST

Britain in the Ba'athist dock

DAVID HIRST in Beirut, Wednesday, on Iraq's plots and power struggle

WITH the disgrace of General Salih Mahdi Ammash, one of the three main pillars of their regime, Iraq's ruling Ba'athists are going through another dangerous crisis. It will probably intensify the new bout of repression which is already under way.

In a decree signed by President Bakr, a second pillar of the regime, Ammash was dismissed from his post as Vice-President and member of the Revolutionary Command Council and assigned to the Foreign Ministry with rank of Ambassador. A lesser figure, Abdul Karim Shaikh, Foreign Minister and member of the Revolutionary Command Council, has had a lesser fall—he is to become Iraqi Ambassador to the United Nations.

Whether this upheaval means the final emergence of the regime's third pillar, Sidam Hussein Takriti, Assistant Secretary General of the party, as the undisputed strongman of Iraq remains to be seen, but it certainly seems to strengthen his position. Sidam Hussein is the Salah Jadid of Iraq, but as befits the altogether more violent nature of Iraqi politics, he is an altogether tougher customer than the Syrian strongman whom President Assad finally ousted last year.

Like Jadid, he set out to build his power primarily on the civilian party apparatus and the security services. The latter have been elevated by the Ba'athists, both in theory and practice, into a principal instrument of government. Many are the quiet political killings the Ba'athist enemies lay at their door—

the three British diplomats in early July has, as expected, turned out to be a prelude to a new round of public confessions by spies and agents. Major Fahim Jalal, an air force officer, declared on television two weeks ago that he had been recruited by British intelligence to participate in a plot to replace the Ba'athists with a regime similar to President Assad's in Syria.

This is the first time Britain has been in the dock—other networks uncovered by the Ba'athists were working for America, Israel, or Iran. Another officer is due on television shortly. It appears that, like Americans, the British succeeded in recruiting their men from a wide variety of political factions and that, as before, the Ba'athists therefore have an opportunity to deal with a wide range of possible enemies at one fell swoop.

What is clear is that it will intensify the nervousness the alleged plot betrays—and the severity of the current campaign to terrorise all opposition. The expulsion of

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MISCELLANY

Private view

IF IN danger, strike the first blow. There are signs that both the BBC and the Independent Television Authority are preparing schemes of their own to fend off a Broadcasting Council. The BBC's idea, if it ever surfaces, would be a subcommittee of the board of governors, which would investigate complaints from viewers, listeners, MPs, and allied malcontents. Like the Press Council, its case law would grow into an informal code of conduct.

The ITA's position is different because it does not make programmes and it already has a watching brief on standards. The authority has been looking for months at how to handle complaints, and is coming up any time now with a preliminary conclusion. They will probably stop short of anything so cumbersome as a special committee. A joint BBC-ITA watchdog seems pretty remote.

Box clever



LABOUR'S undeclared war on the Common Market crackles and thuds, with Robin Day in imminent danger of being winged in the crossfire. Tomorrow "Great Debate" tomorrow night, with Chris Chataway, Harold Lever, and David Steel massed on one side and Barbara Castle, Peter Shore, and Edward Taylor on the other.

One of the witnesses summoned for the pro-Europeans is Shirley Williams, which promises all the fun of a confrontation between Battling Babs and Simmering Shirl. A consummation devoutly to be wished by everyone but Labour Chief Whip. Apparently, Bob Mellish has tried to persuade Mellish not to go. The argument posed was that her performance was contrary to the national executive moratorium on public wrangles between its members. Lever and Shore are not on the executive, Barbara and Shirley are, Mrs W's

Market forces

THE TROUBLE about discreet hints is that they are often misread. Transport House did not, as Miscellany suggested yesterday, deliberately leave Roy Jenkins's pro-Market meeting off the "Diary of Events" for next week's Labour Party conference. A letter went to the Labour Committee for Europe on June 4, offering to list any meetings it was planning for Brighton. A reply is still awaited. How discreet can you get?

MEMO to Moscow: If you think you have been hard done by, take a look at Chiang Kai-shek's problems. A Formosan news agency reported yesterday that the Chinese Communists had killed or arrested 55,670 Nationalist agents since 1949. And that in spite of "a well-organised network of anti-Communist agents," which the Communists had established "a solid foundation for them to conduct their anti-Communist activities."

Staff course

WHAT IS the Chief of the Air Staff doing on a three-day visit to Pakistan? The Ministry of Defence says blandly that Air Chief Marshal Sir Dennis Spenswood is merely stopping off in Pakistan on a general tour of RAF establishments in the Far East. No particular significance, old boy.

Which is not quite how it looks to the Bangla Desh lobby at Westminster. Bruce Douglas-Mann, the Labour MP for Kensington North, who went to Bengal this summer, has a couple of bumpers in store for Lord Balniel when Parliament comes back next month. Did the Defence Secretary, Lord Carrington, know of the air chief marshal's jaunt? Did he check with the good Sir Alec at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office? And did both of them give their blessing? Douglas-Mann might have added that although the RAF has traditional supply and training relationships with the Pakistani Air Force, it has no bases there.

Urban aid

"LADY CHATTERLEY" was not for wives and serving wenches. Guerrilla manuals are not for the impressionable young. Earlier this year, Penguin Books declined to

publish "The Minmanual of the Urban Guerrilla" by Carlos Marighella, the Brazilian Maoist leader who was killed a couple of years ago in a gunfight with the police. Provocation is provocation. Research is something different. The minmanual has now been published in full—1122 searing pages—as an appendix to an Adelphi Paper, written by Robert Moss of the "Economist" for the respectable old Institute of Strategic Studies. At 25p, a bargain for any revolutionary's denim pocket.

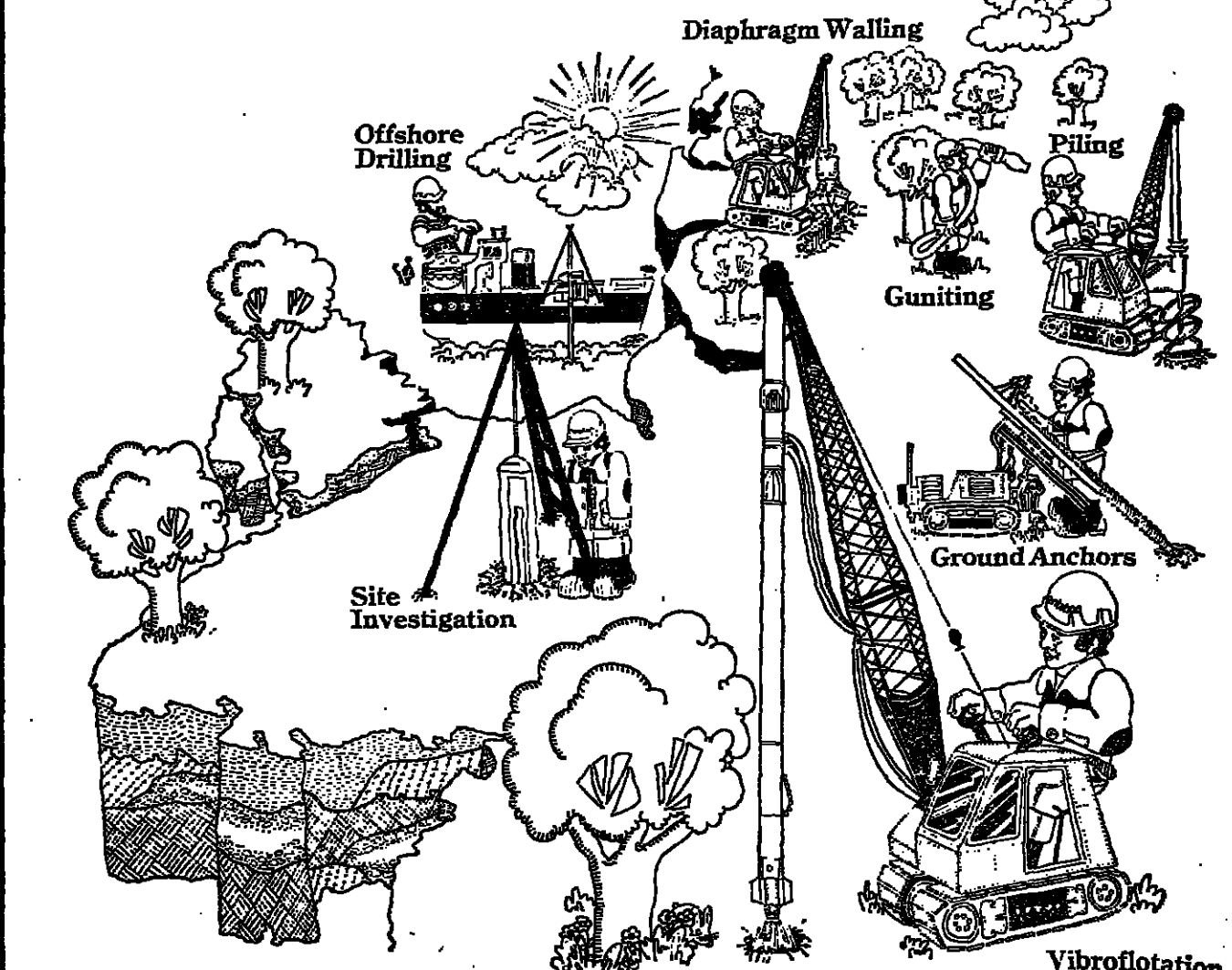
Mug's play



AFTER the light, the page, and the box, Malcolm Muggeridge is taking to the boards. The sage of Robertbridge is working with James Roose-Evans, founder of the Hampstead Theatre Club, on "An Evening with William Blake," hopefully for next year's Edinburgh Festival. They are also preparing a stage adaptation of Muggeridge's higher journalism, "The Thirties."

Roose-Evans is diversifying his own talents almost as much as Muggeridge. Tomorrow night his version of Sophocles' "Oedipus at Colonus" which he has both directed and designed, opens the new season at the Greek Contemporary Theatre in Athens. On the same day, Andre Deutsch is publishing Roose-Evans's children's book, "The Adventures of Odd and Elsewhere," which is set in Fenton House, the National Trust's music museum in Hampstead. One of the main characters is a Mr Goodman, head of the British Rail lost property department, openly modelled on the noble lord of the same name.

"I am flattered to think that I am featuring so prominently in children's literature," Lord G wrote to Roose-Evans. "I cannot wait to read about Mr Goodman's heroic activities, which alas will never be reproduced except in your fictional pages." Amen.



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LEICESTERSHIRE

A two page special report

Heart and sole

A profile of the county
by JONATHAN WILSHIRE

LEICESTERSHIRE, with the stare city as its hub, is a county of contrasts but not of extremes. It ranks thirty-third in size among the 42 English counties. Though situated in the very heart of the country Leicestershire is generally classified as being in the "East Midlands." Its 820 square miles, neatly divided by its largest, yet insignificant, river, the Soar.

The eastern side, often rising over 600 feet above sea level, is correctly termed "High Leicestershire." It contains much beautiful scenery, rolling hillsides, and picturesque stone-built villages, lying on the great limestone belt that crosses England from the Dorset to the Yorkshire coasts. This area, often reminiscent of the Cotswolds, is almost unknown to those outside the county, except perhaps for the Wolds in the north, which are seen by visitors to the Duke of Rutland's Belvoir Castle or Lord Grettton's lion reserve at Stapleford Park.

The western side of Leicestershire, lacking the chert spires of the east, is generally less hilly and is more industrialised with brick-building prominent. Around Ashby and Coalville lies the Leicestershire coalfield, with a history stretched back over eight centuries. However, the Charnwood Forest area, approximately seven miles long and four miles wide, contains some of the oldest rocks in Britain, the delight of geologists with an interest in the pre-Cambrian era. It would be wrong to regard Charnwood Forest as a "true" forest, since it is really an expanse of large clearings, woods, and rock-strewn valleys. Its highest point, which at 912 feet is the highest in the county, is Bardonia Hill. Here the igneous rocks, in extensive areas around Groby, Marketfield, and Mountsorrel, have been deeply quarried, largely for road-metal.

Deer park
Visitors will come to west Leicestershire for such attractions as Tversoy's Zoo or a motor racing meeting at Kirby Muxloe, but the magnetism of Bradgate Park remains undiminished. It was given to the city and county of Leicester in 1928 and is open to the public every day, being well-patronised by local people on fine days in summer and winter alike. A deer park, with its rocks, trees, stream, and waterfalls, it was probably originally enclosed over 700 years ago. Near its centre stands Bradgate House, now apart from the chapel, ruined. It was finished in 1501, and with Ashby Castle (1476) and Kirby Muxloe Castle (1481-3) is among the earliest post-Roman brick buildings in England.

Bradgate House was the home of Lady Jane Grey, the ill-fated "nine days' Queen" who met her untimely death in 1554. Tradition holds that the policies of the park were lopped by the time of her execution. The "Old John" folly landmark on the top of a hill not far from the ruins was built in 1780 by Lord Stamford to commemorate an old retainer who had met an unfortunate fatal accident during the bonfire celebrations at the coming-of-age of the heir. The main gates to the park are in the main street of Newtown Linford, a small, unspoilt village, and one that contains many half-timbered houses.

Not far from the other end of the park lies Swinstead, a village, once famous for the blue-grey slate quarried nearby, which was widely used before 1900 for roofs and tombstones. There are several instances on record of a man selling his grandfather's slate headstone to pay for his wife's funeral. The village church contains many memorials to members of the Manners family. One curiosity is the grave of Sir John Manners (1723-1796), an eccentric with an obsession for the colour red. Sir John was not buried in the church, but in the churchyard near the wall, so that his grave could be extended into his own field and his favourite dog buried with him. The vicar had objected to having the animal in consecrated ground.

When out in the county, one is rarely more than 15 or 20 miles from the centre of Leicester, a thriving manufacturing centre. Leicester's population is over 280,000 (which makes it the thirteenth largest town in the United Kingdom). The next biggest places in Leicestershire, Loughborough and

Hinckley, are each less than a seventh that size. Though Leicester's history dates back to Roman occupation around AD 40, the town later became the centre of one of the two Dioceses of Mercia before the Danish conquest in 877. Its importance as an industrial centre arose only in the nineteenth century.

Still largely a market town with a population of 17,000 in 1801, the growth of the hosiery industry caused a six-fold increase in the number of Leicester's inhabitants in the next seventy years, by which time a useful secondary industry, that of boots and shoes, could boast 117 manufacturers and 11,000 workers. Engineering had its beginnings in Leicester about this time. Though the boot and shoe trade has declined since the Second World War, Leicester hosiery, particularly knitwear, has remained pre-eminent, and is known the world over. Framework-knitting in the years between 1750 and 1850 was a familiar cottage industry in many Leicestershire villages. In 1844 the number of stocking-frames in Leicestershire was 20,881 out of a United Kingdom total of 48,482.

In recent years light and precision engineering, electronics, printing, and plastics have played an increasing part in Leicester's diverse manufacturing economy. It was originally the League of Nations that dubbed Leicester second only to Lille as the richest city in Europe. More recently, Leicester has been regarded, on the basis of income per family, the most prosperous city in Europe. The large number of women who go out to work is largely responsible for this family wealth, which attracted innumerable branches of banks, building societies, and insurance companies to central Leicester in the 1960s. Prosperity and the prospect of full employment has also encouraged immigrants to settle here in large numbers.

The last decade has seen many changes in the city, much property has been demolished, new relief roads, provided and tall office blocks built. High Street has declined as a shopping area but the Haymarket redevelopment has at last begun. The Market Place has been refurbished and has met with a mixed reception. The main market days are Wednesday,

Friday, and Saturday and the present large market area is the site of the old Saturday market, which originated in the twelfth century. The older Wednesday market, moved in 1884, was formerly held at the High Cross, and was originally for eggs, butter, and poultry. The Cattle Market, first mentioned in 1341 in Swines market (the present High Street) was moved from Town Hall Square to its present Aylestone/Welford roads site in 1872.

Fat man
Leicester, though constantly finding herself in competition with Nottingham, an unofficial capital of the East Midlands, has several firsts to her credit. Leicester inaugurated the traffic-warden system, and BBC Radio Leicester was the first local radio station. The De Montfort Hall is acoustically one of the finest concert-halls in the provinces, while the names of Daniel Lambert the famous fat-man, and Thomas Cook, who may be said to have invented tourism, are universally known. Since the First World War, further

education has been well provided for in the city. In recent years the university has expanded increasingly and the Colleges of Art and Technology have become a Polytechnic. In the county, a University of Technology has been established at Loughborough.

Of the county towns, Melton Mowbray in the north and Market Harborough in the south hold most appeal for the outsider. Both were important hunting centres in the nineteenth century. The fine cruciform church of St Mary's presides over Melton, an historic town, with a market which dates from Saxon times, and which was recorded as a profitable concern by 1077. The famous Melton pork pies are still made in the town, though the name was never patented. The true pie has a hard crust and the meat is not minced but is made up into chunks of considerable size.

The genuine Stilton Cheese is made only in Melton, a lawsuit being fought, and won to keep the name sacred. The name Stilton was taken from a village on the Great North Road, where the landlord of the "Bell"

obtained supplies and made it famous by selling it to travellers, but the cheese was long before that. The report to the Board of Agriculture in the 1790s showed more than £15,000 of the red cheese, a big volume of Melton-based, better than Stilton. For several months each year in the last century Melton was frequented by many of the hosiery and shoe gentry who came for the Quorn hunting season. It was said that "the night air over Melton Mowbray trembles with the sighs of adulterers."

Market Harborough, the home of the Fernie, exude spacious, airy, and greater spaciousness than does Melton Mowbray. The tall spire of St Dionysius dominates the square, appearing to rise straight off the A6, the main road that passes through the town. The church has a magnificent graveyard, since it was built in the thirteenth century as a chapel dependent upon a priory. Great Bowdler, many Georgian houses are still in evidence in the town, and the splendid small-timbered grammar school, built in 1618 by Robert Sneyth, a Harborough man who made his fortune in London, still stands on broad oaken arches.

A-Z of Leicester

A is for **ABC** 1 which is the registration number of the Lord Mayor of Leicester's car. The current occupant is Alderman Percy Watts.

B is for **Bosworth**. Religious leaders with strong Leicester connections include John Wycliffe, Hugh Latimer, burned as a heretic in 1533; George Fox, founder of the Society of Friends; and Dr. William Carey, the Baptist missionary.

C is for **Cheese**. Leicester's light engineering industry is immense and flourishing. Also for Excursions. Thomas Cook organised his first excursion in 1840 from Leicester to Loughborough, 15 miles away.

D is for **Divines**. Leicester's light engineering industry is immense and flourishing. Also for Excursions. Thomas Cook organised his first excursion in 1840 from Leicester to Loughborough, 15 miles away.

E is for **Engineering**. Leicester's light engineering industry is immense and flourishing. Also for Excursions. Thomas Cook organised his first excursion in 1840 from Leicester to Loughborough, 15 miles away.

F is for **Framework Knitting**. Most of Leicester's Industrial Revolution took place within people's homes, where in 1840, framework knitters worked night and day for 9/- a week.

G is for **Gourmet**. Any Gourmet worth his salt knows that Leicester means delicious cheese and pork pies.

H is for **Hosiery**, the industry for which Leicester is famous. Briefly, we knit everything, but socks, stockings and tights win by a short neck.

I is for **Industries**. Leicester's other industries are so varied it would take a page to name them all. Suffice it to say this wide choice accounts for Leicester's prosperity and very high proportion of working wives.

J is for **John of Gaunt**. Earl of Leicester, Duke of Lancaster, and brother-in-law of Geoffrey Chaucer, he was patron of the arts, a supporter of Wycliffe and founder of the Tudor dynasty.

K is for **King Richard III**, who spent the night in Leicester before the Battle of Bosworth. A local soothsayer forecast that when he returned he would hang his head on Leicester's Bow Bridge. And so he did - his dead body across a mule.

L is for **Leather**. As a natural progression from hosiery, Leicester has an extensive footwear industry - mostly making Ladies' shoes.

M is for **Market**. Ours is by no means Common. Large, bright, and modern while preserving all the best characteristics of the old open markets. Well worth a visit in fact.

N is for **Norman Churches**. Leicester boasts three fine Norman Churches: St. Mary de Castro, St. Nicholas and All Saints.

O is for **Opportunity**. Leicester has been a growth town since the Industrial Revolution, and it's still flourishing so there are always ample opportunities for people with new ideas and new techniques.

P is for **Prosperity**. The variety of Leicester industries and the natural progression from sheep farming to knitting has kept Leicester one of the most prosperous cities in the country for hundreds of years.

Q is for **Quorn Hunt**. England's oldest and most famous hunt. Also for Quakers always strong in the city since George Fox (see D) founded the Society in the seventeenth century.

R is for **Romans**. The Romans established Ratae Coritanorum in AD 50 making Leicester one of the oldest towns in England, and were kind enough to leave behind a pavement and a forum.

S is for **Simon de Montfort** Earl of Leicester, rebel, and founder of the English Parliament, his statue can be seen on Leicester's most famous Monument, the clock tower.

T is for **Transport**. Not only is Leicester's public transport thought to be one of the most efficient in the world (by outsiders) ... it also pays its way.

U is for **University of Leicester**. The University's Engineering Block designed by Sir John and Gowan has won major architectural awards and is currently featured on our postage stamps.

V is for **Very Clean City**. Long described as the cleanest city in the Empire, Leicester's emphasis on light industry, and now its smokeless policy keeps the city so fresh and sweet for the residents.

W is for **Cardinal Wolsey**, who said 'Had I but served God as diligently as I have served the King, he would not have given me over in my gray hairs', then died at Leicester Abbey, so giving his name to the Knitwear factory.

X is for **Xtra Pretty Girls**. Like most towns Leicester boasts the prettiest girls. If you're sceptical you should come and see for yourself.

Y is for **Yorkshire**. Leicester welcomes Yorkshiremen. Particularly ones of the calibre of Ray Illingworth, Captain of Leicestershire and England.

Z is for **Zobeide**. A play (surely due for revival) written by Leicester's Joseph Cradock and performed first in Leicester then at Drury Lane in the eighteenth century. Leicester's new Civic Theatre in the Haymarket is being built on a few yards from the original playhouse in the town.



Town and gown, with Loughborough University of Technology in the background: picture by Robert Smithies.

Prosperity

AND ORTON on 1

Leicester has been called "the world's hosiery capital" making it one of the wealthiest cities in the country. For some of the main industries of the city are hosiery, and one of the largest knitwear producers in the world.

Leicester and County of Leicestershire whose population is 433,000 has completed 43 years of trading missions in the world. The report to the Board of Agriculture in the 1790s showed more than £15,000 of the red cheese, a big volume of Melton-based, better than Stilton. For several months each year in the last century Melton was frequented by many of the hosiery and shoe gentry who came for the Quorn hunting season. It was said that "the night air over Melton Mowbray trembles with the sighs of adulterers."

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WIDE OIL SEA



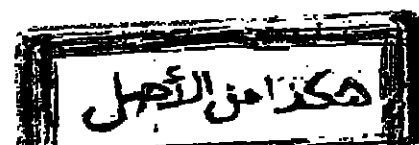
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The Corporation of the City of Leicester



Prosperity plus

ROLAND ORTON on the industry

LEICESTER has been called a "city of 1,000 trades" and its prosperity, making it one of the wealthiest cities in Europe, is founded on the diversity of its industry. For more than a century the city has been one of the main centres of shoe manufacture in the country, the biggest supplier of hosiery, and one of the biggest knitwear producers in the world.

The Leicester and County Chamber of Commerce whose motto is "the world is our oyster" have completed 43 overseas trading missions in seven years and estimate that member firms taking part have achieved more than £15 millions worth of business in this period. A big volume of these orders for the hosiery and knitwear and shoe sections have been gained on the strength of quality and styling.

Since the war light industry has made big strides while electronics, printing, plastics, building, dyeing, and pattern making are also of great importance. A huge typewriter factory is based in Leicester and other industries include the manufacture of lenses and lighting conductors, boats, neon signs, and aircraft components.

Engineering in Leicester developed naturally from the technical needs of the basic industries. A good example is the Bentley Engineering group, which underlined its position as the world's largest group of knitting machine building companies by returning from the recent International Textile Machinery Exhibition in Paris with orders worth £18 millions and 10 "serious inquiries" with a further £10 millions. It follows a highly successful participation at Atlantic City when the group booked orders worth \$19 millions.

The group comprises companies building a complete

range of knitting machines. Bentley Engineering Company machines make socks, stockings, and single jersey fabrics. Wildt Mellor Bentley machines produce the fashionable jacquard double jersey fabrics, while Samuel Peck and Brown and Green Ltd produce a range of dyeing and finishing machinery.

In spite of many years of unbroken success, the group, which belongs to Sears Holdings, is not resting on its laurels. Although with an order book stretching in some cases into 1974, the group recently announced that it was to tackle marketing on a global scale more thoroughly than anyone in the textile machine building industry has ever done before.

A much newer company is Camber International—formed in 1964. It claims to be the only firm in the world specialising exclusively in the design, manufacture, and marketing of single jersey knitting machines.

And another Leicester-based knitting machinery and fabrics group—G. Stibbe and Co.—announced big plans earlier this year to build a new factory on nearly 10 acres of land on the industrial estate at Braunstone. Production is expected to start in the plant late next year.

Shoemakers

About 4,000 people are employed in Leicester by one of the city's biggest industrial concerns—the British United Shoe Machinery Co. The company which manufactures shoemaking machinery, shoe materials, and components, has been steadily promoting its export activity for nearly half a century, but particular emphasis has been placed on winning overseas orders during the past few years which has resulted in a spectacular increase. There are overseas divisions in nearly 70 countries.

On the heavy engineering side, one of the most successful exporting companies is GEC-English Electric Gas Turbines, Whetstone, formed



Leicester University's engineering building.

as a result of the further rationalisation of GEC and English Electric, and which is now Britain's leading designer and manufacturer of both heavy duty and jet-powered gas turbines. Large orders placed recently have come from countries such as Kuwait and Iran, as well as Canada, the United States, Australia, and Scandinavia.

In more recent years one of the new claims which can be put forward for the city is machine tool making. Indeed, Leicester is now among the leading machine tool centres in the country.

Adcock and Shipley, now one more Leicester business under American control, is the biggest manufacturer of milling machines exported from the United Kingdom.

Other big Leicester names in this field are Marwins, Wadkin, Ex-Cell-O, Coventry Gauge and Tool, Jones and Shipman, and Alfred Herbert. The chairman and managing director of Wadkin, Mr William Sims, is president of the Machine Tool Trades Association and he reported recently that his own company has taken orders worth £4 million for the new range of numerically controlled woodworking machines.

It is not generally realised that more roadstone than coal is produced in Leicestershire. In fact the value of roadstone from the county's quarries is about \$4 million a

year. The past 25 years have seen a revolution in methods of producing stone from the quarry. This has been achieved mainly by bigger stone crushers, more powerful excavators, and dumpers of greater capacity. It's interesting, therefore, to find that a Leicester engineering firm which started in a rented railway arch in the city 60 years ago is today firmly established as a leading manufacturer of quarry and road building plant.

Crushers

Frederick Parker Ltd, of Catherine Street, is a family concern employing over 1,000. More than 50 per cent of the firm's output of crushers, screens, asphalt plants, etc. is shipped to more than 80 countries. Much success has been gained in two difficult markets—Canada and South America—where United States firms have been prominently established for many years.

The Coalville firm of Pegsons produce heavy crushing and quarrying plant used throughout the world on big dam constructions and irrigation systems.

The coal industry is in a boom period in relation to demand at the moment and the biggest problem is to get

sufficient coal out of the ground to satisfy the market and to get enough men to do this work.

In Leicestershire, following pit closures and the streamlining of the industry, it has been suggested that the pitting down has been too severe, as it was in other parts of the country. Mechanisation is almost 100 per cent now and the main hopes of getting more coal are planned on more efficient techniques and higher productivity. It would seem that the idea of manless mining by remote controlled machines, although not abandoned, is not being regarded as a future means of improving output at least not on a large scale.

Leicester has been renowned for its printing for nearly a century and the local master printers' association founded in 1891 has over a hundred member firms who produce work of every description both in colour and black and white. Here as in the other industries there have been revolutionary technological changes.

Some of the bigger firms in Leicester have been unable to obtain industrial development certificates and consequently have had to open branch factories in other parts of the county or country. New industrial estates have sprung up at Oadby and at Braunstone just over the city boundary.

Fat off the land

PETER MYTTON-DAVIES on the farming

ASK farming folk outside Leicestershire what the county stands for and their reply will almost certainly refer to the fattening pastures of the Midlands. This is natural for some of the grazing in Leicestershire will fatten cattle without additional feeding-stuffs; in other parts of the county dairying and sheep are more important than beef.

Most of the agricultural land in Leicestershire which amounts to some 437,000 acres, is situated between the 200ft. and 500ft. contours. West of Leicester itself is Charnwood Forest, an area of great beauty for those who appreciate rugged scenery, but also of rather poor, shallow soil. In the north-west the heavy clays above the seams of coal are often low in phosphates.

The soils of north Leicestershire are often mixed. In places the heavier marl is hidden by an overlay of drift. To the east of the City of Leicester there is "High Leicestershire" with its rolling hills providing some of the world's finest fattening pastures. Alluvial deposits provide the valleys of the Soar, Wreake, and Welland with rich, fertile soils, often of great depth. In some parts in the east, middle and upper lies predominate and, in places, there is limestone. In the south, characteristic soil types include boulder clay and lower lies clay; here the soil is often mixed.

Diversity of soil naturally makes for different types of farming throughout the county. Around Market Harborough the emphasis is on beef production. In the Melton Mowbray area milk is more important. Traditionally Stilton is associated with the Vale of Belvoir and it is still possible to find Red Leicester being made in this district.

In general terms there are two broadly based kinds of farming enterprise carried on in Leicestershire. In parts where most of the land is arable there is considerable cereal production and the rotation usually includes short-term leys—for the fat lambs and for beef cattle. Where dairying is more im-

portant than beef, milk production is usually combined with some cereal growing.

Leicestershire farmers, like those elsewhere await the final decision about Britain's entry into the European Economic Community with some anxiety.

Leicestershire's part in bringing about improved flocks is already farming legend, but certainly no myth. During the latter part of the eighteenth century Robert Bakewell, of Dishley Grange, near Loughborough, improved Leicester sheep by introducing the principles of progeny testing. Today the Leicestershire has, perhaps, been somewhat overtaken by other breeds of sheep more suited to the requirements of supermarkets, but the value of the breeding principles Bakewell established is still important. Incidentally, this pioneer also improved Longhorn cattle by applying the principles of progeny testing to his herd.

Home farms

The size of the county's agricultural holdings varies. Of the total of 3,441 farms more than 250 are under five acres. Almost 400 are from five to fifteen acres, well over 700 are between fifty and a hundred acres, and 825 are between 150 and 200 acres. There are only two farms in Leicestershire which, according to official records, are 2,000 acres or more. Yet the tradition of the home farm attached to the big house remains strong in a county which can claim some of the most famous hunts in the world.

While the emphasis is on cereals, beef, milk, and sheep, pigs are also important. There is also some vegetable production. Brussels sprouts are grown extensively—usually about 250 acres a year; cabbage may reach a hundred acres or more; cauliflowers over seventy. In some seasons the acreage of savoy almost equals that of cauliflowers; there may be nearly thirty acres of spring cabbage. The same may be written of lettuce and, astonishingly, also of beetroot. Celery, leeks and rhubarb are also grown.

Horticulture is well represented. There are well over a couple of hundred acres of roses and nearly a hundred of ornamental trees and shrubs. Dahlias, chrysanthemums, and other flowers are grown as well as nursery stock.

Much of the woodland is in private hands in Leicestershire, but the North West England Conservancy of the Forestry Commission has some forest land at Launde close to the border with Rutland.

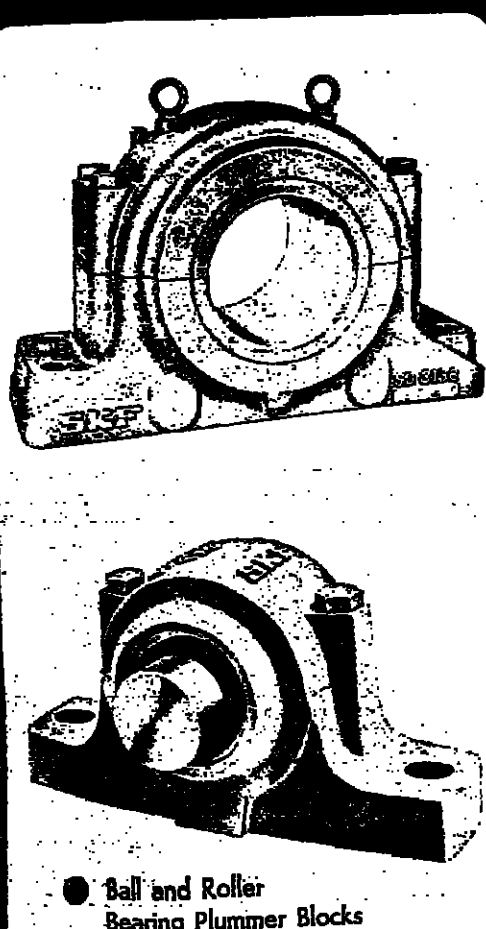
In a county which is largely arable a heavy concentration of farm machinery is to be expected. Leicestershire has, for example, over 1,400 pick-up balers and well over a thousand combine harvesters, the majority of which are self-propelled. With large-scale cereal production grain drying is obviously important and there are some two hundred and forty driers of the continuous-flow type.

Yet the county is probably not grossly overcapitalised in this respect for Leicestershire's estimated cereal production for the 1970-71 season is impressive. Some 86,000 tons of wheat is estimated, while the figure for barley is over 100,000 tons. Oats are expected to be the tune of nearly 29,000 tons; and there will probably be around 2,500 tons of mixed corn.

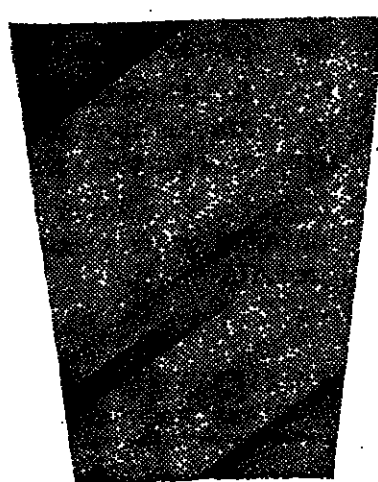
Estimated root production also reveals the scale of Leicestershire agriculture: nearly 49,000 tons of maincrop potatoes, about 4,500 tons of turnips, swedes, and fodder beet, and almost 3,000 tons of mangolds. Kale, grown for feeding stock, will probably come out at around 38,000 tons.

WIDE RANGE *means* SERVICE IN BEARINGS

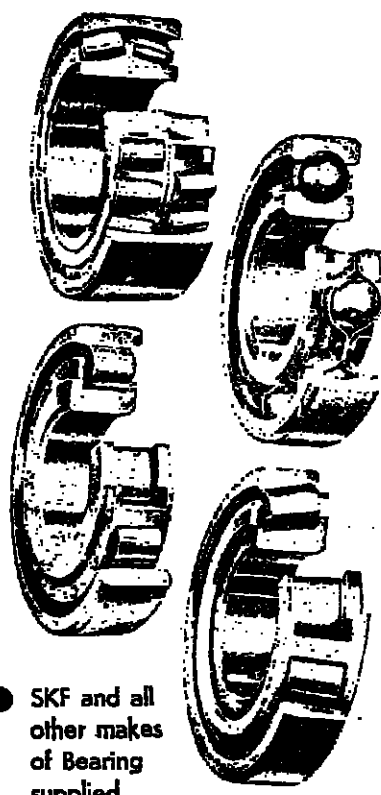
OIL SEALS V-BELTS CHAINS AND SPROCKETS



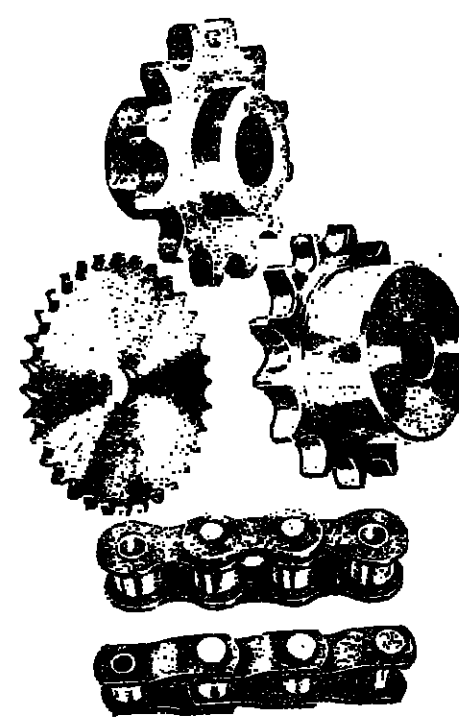
● Ball and Roller Bearing Plummer Blocks



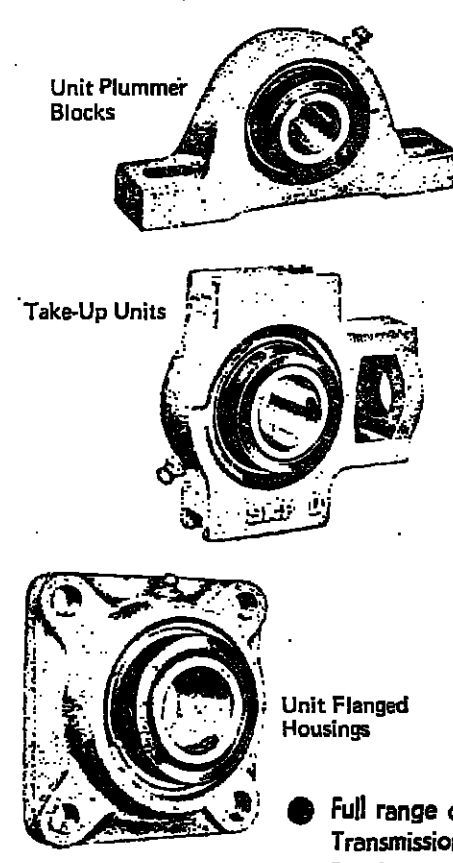
● V-Ropes and Narrow Drives
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Record colour TV deliveries

British television manufacturers delivered a record 81,000 colour sets to the home market in August—17 per cent more than the previous highest total in July.

The figures were announced yesterday by the British Radio Equipment Manufacturers' Association, which said August was usually the slackest month. Colour set deliveries totalled 81,000 for the first eight months of the year—66 per cent up on the same period last year.

This year's totals for black and white sets were 13 per cent up on last year, although deliveries in August reached 10,000 compared with an average of 10,000 for the previous months.

While the TV makers were increasing their deliveries, the demand for refrigerators was falling.

The home market took 103,356 fridges in July—1 per cent down on July, 1970.

£6.00-£9.80

ESCALATOR SHARE ACCOUNT
Leamington Spa
Building Society

Doulton reverses its earnings forecast

The warning from Doulton, the ceramics group, that the first six months were going to be just as difficult in 1971 as in 1970 is fully borne out by yesterday's figures.

Furthermore, the board has reversed its forecast of improved profits for the full year and now says it will be a hard task to simply equal last year's figures.

Profits for the half year have fallen £4,000 to £482,000 pre-tax which compares with the £708,000 earned in 1969. The interim dividend is maintained at 4 pence.

Once again the chairman, Mr. J. G. Beech, reports that the main problem lies in the trading conditions for the tableware division. In particular the improvement in the North American market which the company has been hoping for has failed to materialise.

As a result both the Doulton and Minto factories are on short-time working for most of the period and there is still some short-time working.

Industrial Finance raises total

Industrial Finance and Investment, parent company of merchant bankers Dawney Day, is to raise its dividend total from 18 pence to 20 pence with a final payment of 12 pence. At the same time the

board forecast "good prospects" for the current year.

Pre-tax profits for 12 months ended June have increased 17 per cent to £1.24 million partly because of a substantial reduction from £325,000 to £112,000 in depreciation and investments held by the group's finance companies.

The tax charge which benefits from the group's substantial franked investment income, is £223,000, against £339,000, leaving the higher dividend covered 1.4 times.

Mr. David Finlay, chairman, said yesterday that the higher than expected earnings were largely because of excellent results from Dawney Day's banking and money market activities.

Hemdale buys film distributor

Hemdale Group has acquired London Screen Distributors, which owns 90 per cent of the capital of London Screen Distributors. The initial purchase price is £24,500. In addition there is a deferred consideration not exceeding £22,500 dependent on the level of certain film earnings.

London Screen Distributors will change its name to Hemdale Film Distributors, and will be responsible for the UK distribution of films owned by the company and Hemdale, and for UK distribution of Hemdale's future productions.

Rockware on recovery path

The long-awaited recovery by the Rockware Group appears to have at last materialised and interim profit has jumped from £224,000 to £252,000.

The results and a forecast of a higher dividend total for the year sent the shares up 7p to a new high for the year at 71p.

The interim dividend goes up from 4½ to 5 pence and the board expects to pay a total dividend of "not less than 13 pence" against 11 pence last time.

BBA half year profit jumps

BBA Group after five years of comparatively dull profits growth announced yesterday a significant increase in half-year earnings although the interim dividend is maintained at 6 pence.

Pre-tax profits increased 28 per cent to £1.7 million for the six months ended June on sales up 12 per cent to £19.7 million.

However, although the board expects that profits for the second six months will be higher than those for the same period in 1970, it is unlikely that they will equal yesterday's total.

In the UK and overseas there have been wage increases which cannot at the moment be offset by corresponding price increases, the directors say.

Last year profits of BBA, which manufactures friction materials, conveyor belting, asbestos textiles, and glass fibre products, fell from £2.93 million to £2.82 million.

Brixton Estates earns more

Interim figures from Brixton Estates show pre-tax profit rising from £462,000 to £516,000. The interim dividend is maintained at 3½ pence.

Work on the 412,000 square feet property in Edgware has been completed and progress in letting is going well. Other projects are proceeding satisfactorily especially the new 100 acre industrial estate at Dunstable in Berkshire.

Universal Grinding sales up 6pc

Although the sales of Universal Grinding, manufacturers of grinding wheels and abrasive grains, are up by 6 per cent to £11.9 million for the half year to the end of June, pre-tax profits are down from £1.72 million to £1.45 million. The interim dividend remains unchanged at 8 pence.

The chairman Mr. M. D. Molloy, had warned that the first half would be difficult because of the postal strike, rising costs and slack demand.

The interim statement says that the recent reflationary measures are unlikely to lead to

any significant improvement in the second half. But the demand for the company's products usually follows quickly any renewal of industrial activity and the company is confident that it will benefit from any upturn. It has approved a higher level of capital expenditure which will lead to greater production capacity and expansion into new and related fields.

Expanded Metal raises interim

The Expanded Metal Company is raising its interim dividend one point to 6 pence on profits which have increased 25 per cent to £542,000 pre-tax for the first half of 1971.

In 1970 the company, which makes metal components for the building industry, produced pre-tax profits of £1.01 million for the full year.

Last May the chairman, Mr. Patrick Hamilton, forecast a satisfactory increase in profits for the full year.

Westward votes for colour

Peter Cadbury, chairman of Westward Television, yesterday received the blessing of his shareholders to launch the company into full colour TV production.

The cost would be £200,000 with annual running costs of at least £50,000 he told 11 shareholders at the annual meeting in London.

All the shareholders supported Mr. Cadbury's proposals. "It's your money and you have a right to know what is being spent when large sums are involved," he said.

Lantor takes bigger stake

Lantor, which is jointly owned by English Calico and West Point Pepperell Inc. (USA) has increased its ownership of the equity of First NV of Veenendaal, Holland, from 50 per cent to 75 per cent.

The additional 25 per cent was purchased from Kink-Klijke Nederlande Textiel-Union NV of Hengelo, Holland, for approximately £500,000.

Thomson T-Line interim held

The board of Thomson T-Line Caravans, the caravan and timber group, has held the group's interim dividend at 15 pence in spite of a massive slump in profits.

Pre-tax profit for the six months to June 30, 1971, after charging a £9,583 loss incurred in launching Thomson T-Line (Homes), as £91,591, compared with £231,590 for the equivalent period last year.

However the board reports that the recession in sales which continued into the first months of 1971, has now ended and that the company is once again experiencing a "period of progress." The directors expect that 1972 will show a return to more normal growth.

Ionian Bank to bid for Truscon

A £1,000,000 takeover bid is on the way for Truscon, the building and engineering firm which ended last year the red to the tune of almost £200,000.

Just under half the company's shares have been bought by the Ionian Bank after a deal with Shell, it was disclosed yesterday. Shell sold its interest in the company at a price of 27p a share and the bank now says a similar offer will be made for the balance of the capital.

There was no immediate reaction from the Truscon directors but a statement is expected today.

Emu Wool profit shows recovery

Emu Wool Industries, the clothing and knitting wool group, has recovered from its 1969-70 profits slump. The group reported a pre-tax profit for 1970-1 of £400,000 compared with £22,000 the previous year.

A final dividend of 7½ pence makes a total for the year of 10 pence, against 5 pence last time.

£10M oil terminal plan for Scotland

British Petroleum is considering building a large oil terminal capable of berthing 200,000 ton tankers in the Firth of Forth at a cost of about £10 million.

The decision depends on whether output from North Sea oil fields exceeds the capacity of BP's Grangemouth refinery.

Mr. A. Matthews, BP's assistant general manager of fields coordination, said yesterday that a decision would be taken "within the next few weeks" on the exploitation of the Forties oil fields, 110 miles off Aberdeenshire.

The terminal would be used chiefly for exporting crude oil to European markets.

Mr. Matthews said that if the go-ahead was given, the company intended to construct 140 miles of landline and 110 miles of sea-line to take oil from the seabed to the Grangemouth refinery.

The 110-mile sea pipeline—measuring 30 inches in diameter—would cost £50 million to construct and the landline

between £10 million and £14 million.

Mr. Matthews said the terminal would be built if production from the field substantially exceeded the requirements of Grangemouth.

There was an intermediate solution, involving pumping some of the oil through an existing BP pipeline to Loch Long, Argyll, and exporting it from there.

Mr. T. Ingram, project manager for the Forties field, said it was most likely that the submarine pipeline would come ashore somewhere in the region of Cruden Bay, Aberdeenshire.

The company's most optimistic estimates were that if a decision to proceed was given before Christmas two drilling-production platforms would be in position by the summer of 1973.

By that time, the pipeline would be substantially completed, and the company would start drilling production wells during the winter of 1973-4. They hoped the first oil would be landed during 1974.

£1M share refund by Bury and Masco

Bury and Masco (Holdings), the felt, pile fabric and engineering group, is taking the unusual step of reducing its share capital by £487,000 and returning it to shareholders.

This is equivalent to 7½p for each issued share, currently standing at 60p. The proposed refund could be liable to capital gains taxation.

In a statement convening an extraordinary meeting to approve the necessary resolution, the board says that the group's liquid funds exceed any likely foreseeable requirement.

It claims that the potential for expansion already exists within the group's present activities and that further diversification would spread too widely.

Bury and Masco's interim results show a very slight improvement. For the six months to the end of June, pre-tax profits have risen from £22,000 to £26,000 and the turnover is barely changed at £2.7 million.

The group is still finding it difficult to successfully operate all the divisions simultaneously. A recovery in the pile division was nullified by lower profits from other divisions. The slight increase for the year is mainly attributable to better results from the engineering subsidiary.

While July and August have been difficult months, there was an improvement in September. But the board does not foresee an improvement for the year on the £506,000 made last year.

It is however confident that with refashioning building up and international reorganisation, future profitability will improve.

Scottish TV turns loss into profit

Interim results from Scottish Television explain the 50 per cent rise in share price this year to 50p.

The company has turned a pre-tax loss of £120,000 into pre-tax profits of £474,000 for the six months ended June. Advertising revenue increased from £2.6 million to £2.9 million while the reduction in television levy means that only £234,000, against £486,000 is deducted.

The board, however, is to pay no interim dividend although it is hopeful that it will be able to make a final payment for the first time in three years.

مركز من النجف

PLESSEY in 1971

'The Company's financial position is strong and its abilities in every sense are growing stronger . . . what we have done is to make the Company not only larger but potentially more profitable; this will be in the longer rather than in the short term.'

—says Sir John Clark, Chairman of The Plessey Company Limited, in the Company's Annual Report and Accounts for 1971.*

Other major points from the Chairman's Review are:

Multinational Operations In 1971 Plessey took further steps towards structuring its business to enable it to participate better in the major world markets—notably in the USA and Europe. By divestment and reorganisation, the Company's major US acquisition has been substantially improved; additional products from the parent Company have been added to its wide and growing range. In Europe, Plessey continues along its planned path in anticipation of Britain's entry into EEC. Plessey operations in Australia and Southern Africa are building efficiently for a promising future.

Financial Consolidated pretax profits for the year under review, at £21.4 million, are disappointing. This results mainly from the depressed industrial conditions in the USA: in addition to losses from the new acquisition there are reduced profits from the original US business and the consequences of 'start-up' costs of introducing new products. In the UK and Europe, order intake was reduced while the Company faced cost inflation on an unprecedented scale, resulting in lower margins on both UK and export sales. However, one of the great strengths of the Company is its ability to absorb such set-backs and maintain a strong financial position.

A net adverse cash movement on operations reflects a low rate of investment in additional working capital, which means that even in this difficult year there has been a marginal improvement in the working capital ratio. The liquidity position remains strong; at the year end there were reasonable cash balances and substantial unused overdraft facilities; the £25 million Eurodollar loan raised earlier provides the necessary funds for projected overseas expansion and enables some short-term borrowing to be converted into long-term loan capital. Thus, the Company has sufficient in-house cash and facilities to carry out all planned expansion programmes.

The future In the short term the first half of this financial year is unlikely to show any improvement but the second half can be looked at more confidently. A slow but progressive economic and industrial improvement is anticipated in the USA; in the UK the substantial consumer tax changes and the other aids to industry may not show themselves with full impact until 1972.

*A copy of the full Report and Accounts is available on request from the Registrar

PLESSEY
The Plessey Company Limited · Ilford · Essex · England

Norwest Holst Limited

Highlights from the statement by the Chairman, Mr. D. B. LeMare

- * Turnover in 1970/71 increased to over £35 million but net profit not appreciably greater at £572,000 mainly due to substantial losses on a few schemes.
- * Pre-tax profit was £926,000 (£1,012,000): Recommended dividend 25% (same): proposed one-for-one bonus issue.
- * Civil Engineering and Building Contracting accounts for some 66% of total turnover. The industry suffered unprecedented cost inflation having an adverse effect on fixed price contracts. Norwest Companies have varying results: turnover of Holst Companies increased but the profit earned did not adequately reflect the skill and capital employed.
- * Demand for private housing buoyant: immediate future encouraging.
- * The Industrial Estate at Speke is now substantially complete and a number of other schemes are in progress. Progress continues with developments in Paris, Southern Portugal and Eire.
- * Plant Hire has developed into a significant and successful activity of the Group.
- * The workload for the current year is adequate and I feel confident the results should show an improvement compared with the past two years.



CIVIL ENGINEERING, BUILDING, HOUSING, DEVELOPMENT AND ANCILLARY SERVICES.

Eva's Record Profits

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

Although for a variety of reasons—the overall economic situation at home and the local difficulties in East Africa—the trading year to March, 1971, was very difficult, nevertheless I can report that it was also very successful. The consolidated profit before taxation was £757,000 (1969/70—£689,000) and after taxation and minority interests, £468,000 (1969/70—£388,000). Thus, once again, your Company has achieved a new record profit.

Although there has been a reduction in the tax charge, it is clear that the increase of over 25% in the available profit for the Ordinary Stockholders is very creditable.

We have consistently and regularly increased the annual amount of dividend payable from Brazil by capitalising retained profits in that country and repatriating the higher capital for exchange control purposes. Due to this action, the annual quantum of dividends payable from Brazil is now more than three times that which appeared when permission to remit was first obtained.

We cannot be other than very satisfied with our Brazilian operation at this time and the results currently being achieved are now reflecting our work in restructuring that company and its management over the past two years. It is well known that the Brazilian economy is achieving one of the highest rates of growth in the world today and we are now well placed to take full advantage of the situation.

Although the profits earned in Thailand and East Africa have shown an acceptable progression, the prime reason for the advance in profits this year is the organic growth of almost all the United Kingdom companies. Thus, our policy of greater concentration on capital investment within the existing Group in contrast to distinction to growth by acquisition is yielding the

T. R. Astley, Chairman

Eva Industries Limited
Crabtree Lane, Manchester, M11 4GX

Aerialite

MR. L.S.B. HARGREAVES CONFIDENT OF ANOTHER RECORD YEAR

In his statement accompanying the Report and Accounts for the year ended 30th May 1971, Mr. L. S. B. Hargreaves, Chairman and Managing Director, maintains a quietly confident tone.

A record year

Group sales increased by 26% to £10,268,516. Pretax profits rose from £292,508 to £808,386 and have doubled since 1966. Profits after tax increased by £331,128 to £481,886.

Earnings available to the Ordinary Stockholders are up from 3.11p to 6.55p per 25p stock unit. The Directors recommend a final dividend of 7½p on the 25p stock units which, together with the interim dividend of 3½p already paid, brings the total for the year to 11½p (1970 9½p).

Expansion of Group production facilities

In his statement last year the Chairman remarked upon the major expansion programme of production facilities in the Group's Operating Divisions. The benefits have undoubtedly come through in the year under review. There are still further benefits to be derived, and it is felt that these

will be reflected in the current year's results.

Acquisitions

With effect from 31st May 1971 the Group acquired the whole of the issued share capital of Mills & Rockleys (Electronics) Limited, designers and manufacturers of printed circuits.

The Cable Division worked much closer to capacity, and profitability improved.

The improvement at Nettle Accessories was maintained throughout the year and there was a further improvement in profitability. The outlook remains favourable and a significant contribution to Group profits is looked for in the current year.

The Aerials Division had to contend with a low level of demand due to the severe credit restrictions. These difficulties are now disappearing and it is not doubted that this Division will show increased profits.

A.G.C. Heating (Manufacturers) Limited continued to progress, and the current order book gives grounds for optimism.

Conclusion

The Directors and the Chairman are looking for another successful year and their feeling is one of confidence.

Exports

During the year a new subsidiary

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
CAPITAL EMPLOYED	1440.2	1480.9	1512.9	1712.5	1836.8	2001.5	2133.8	2805.3	3049.0	3221.8
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	183.2	182.5	213.4	181.8	389.3	467.5	425.0	453.5	321.4	808.4
NET EARNINGS ON ORDINARY CAPITAL	78.0	82.6	106.8	130.5	184.5	277.3	226.0	245.9	186.7	383.3
NET EARNINGS RETAINED	33.8	33.6	48.9	70.3	124.3	164.8	111.0	103.4	44.2	228.3
NET EARNINGS DISTRIBUTED	45.2	49.0	57.9	60.2	60.2	112.5	115.0	142.5	142.5	155.0
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
RETURN ON CAPITAL EMPLOYED %	12.7	12.5	14.1	10.8	21.7	23.4	19.9	16.5	10.5	25.1
DIVIDEND ON ORDINARY SHARES %	8.0	8.0	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.0	8.2	9.5	9.5	11.6

Aerialite Ltd., Castle Works, Stalybridge, Cheshire SK15 2BS.

Church's £15.5M fortune

CLOSING

PRICES Acc
Set

on forging
press

ount : October 1
ement : October 12

Turmoil affects trade

not resp to Nix

Bonding in plan

ounce after
IMF talks

Corp...	188	Bmont Frp.	186
Is...	168	Berk P & I...	127
A...	216	Bridg Frp...	144
Ord...	85	Brit Land...	194
8514		Brick Est...	118
cal...	89	Cap & Coug	57
Y & Tr	430	Con & Dist	117
143		Civcl Est...	80
nion	35	Cwood All...	284

**BBA GROUP
LIMITED**

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Set Inv..... 28.8 24.1 GM with In... 75.0 70.4 | Ex dividend

CLOSING PRICES

Account : October 1
Settlement : October 12

British Funds		Datcom.....	265	5	BPE Ind.....	110	Compton W.....	57½	41	GUS Ord.....	420
2pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	GIFFE Dia.....	160	Concurrence.....	32½	1	Gr Ad.....	477
3pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Guin Hm.....	106	Coop Acmn.....	64½	1	Great Dis.....	467
4pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Hampton.....	102	Coop Cmn.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
5pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Hil Samuel.....	102	Cooper.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
6pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Keyser L.....	102	Cornell.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
7pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	King & S.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
8pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
9pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	LBI.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
10pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
11pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
12pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
13pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
14pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
15pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
16pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
17pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
18pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
19pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
20pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
21pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
22pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
23pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
24pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
25pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
26pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
27pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
28pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
29pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
30pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
31pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
32pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
33pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
34pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
35pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
36pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
37pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
38pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
39pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
40pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
41pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
42pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
43pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
44pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
45pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
46pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
47pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
48pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
49pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
50pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
51pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
52pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
53pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
54pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
55pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
56pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
57pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
58pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
59pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
60pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
61pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
62pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
63pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
64pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
65pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
66pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
67pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
68pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
69pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
70pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
71pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
72pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
73pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
74pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
75pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
76pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
77pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
78pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
79pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
80pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
81pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
82pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
83pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
84pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
85pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
86pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
87pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
88pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
89pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
90pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
91pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
92pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
93pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
94pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
95pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
96pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
97pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
98pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
99pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
100pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
101pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
102pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
103pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
104pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
105pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
106pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
107pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
108pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
109pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
110pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
111pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
112pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
113pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
114pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
115pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
116pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½	1	Griffiths.....	467
117pc 75-78.....	97½	11½	100	10	Lafayette.....	102	Cornwall.....	64½			

Bonds			Commercial and Industrial			Corporations and Boards		
Australia			BLMCC.....	471-1/2	ERF (Hos).....	104-1/2	Imp Trust.....	74-1/2
2 1/2pc 70-75	78	78 1/2	Br Mach.....	371-1/2	S Linds.....	104-1/2	Initial Serv.....	74-1/2
2 1/2pc 75-80	78	78 1/2	Br Oil.....	371-1/2	S Linds.....	104-1/2	Int'l Sec.....	74-1/2
2 1/2pc 80-85	78	78 1/2	Br Oxygen.....	371-1/2	Eastwood.....	104-1/2	Int'l C.A.R.....	74-1/2
2 1/2pc 85-90	78	78 1/2	Br Refr.....	371-1/2	Edwards L.....	104-1/2	Int'l Com.....	74-1/2
2 1/2pc 90-95	78	78 1/2	Br Rely.....	371-1/2	Edwards L.....	104-1/2	Int'l Ind.....	74-1/2
2 1/2pc 95-00	78	78 1/2	Br Rely.....	371-1/2	Edwards L.....	104-1/2	Int'l Ind.....	74-1/2
2 1/2pc 00-05	78	78 1/2	Br Rely.....	371-1/2	Edwards L.....	104-1/2	Int'l Ind.....	74-1/2
2 1/2pc 05-10	78	78 1/2	Br Rely.....	371-1/2	Edwards L.....	104-1/2	Int'l Ind.....	74-1/2
2 1/2pc 10-15	78	78 1/2	Br Rely.....	371-1/2	Edwards L.....	104-1/2	Int'l Ind.....	74-1/2
2 1/2pc 15-20	78	78 1/2	Br Rely.....	371-1/2	Edwards L.....	104-1/2	Int'l Ind.....	74-1/2
2 1/2pc 20-25	78	78 1/2	Br Rely.....	371-1/2	Edwards L.....	104-1/2	Int'l Ind.....	74-1/2
2 1/2pc 25-30	78	78 1/2	Br Rely.....	371-1/2	Edwards L.....	104-1/2	Int'l Ind.....	74-1/2
2 1/2pc 30-35	78	78 1/2	Br Rely.....	371-1/2	Edwards L.....	104-1/2	Int'l Ind.....	74-1/2
2 1/2pc 35-40	78	78 1/2	Br Rely.....	371-1/2	Edwards L.....	104-1/2	Int'l Ind.....	74-1/2
2 1/2pc 40-45	78	78 1/2	Br Rely.....	371-1/2	Edwards L.....	104-1/2	Int'l Ind.....	74-1/2
2 1/2pc 45-50	78	78 1/2	Br Rely.....	371-1/2	Edwards L.....	104-1/2	Int'l Ind.....	74-1/2
2 1/2pc 50-55	78	78 1/2	Br Rely.....	371-1/2	Edwards L.....	104-1/2	Int'l Ind.....	74-1/2
2 1/2pc 55-60	78	78 1/2	Br Rely.....	371-1/2	Edwards L.....	104-1/2	Int'l Ind.....	74-1/2
2 1/2pc 60-65	78	78 1/2	Br Rely.....	371-1/2	Edwards L.....	104-1/2	Int'l Ind.....	74-1/2
2 1/2pc 65-70	78	78 1/2	Br Rely.....	371-1/2	Edwards L.....	104-1/2	Int'l Ind.....	74-1/2
2 1/2pc 70-75	78	78 1/2	Br Rely.....	371-1/2	Edwards L.....	104-1/2	Int'l Ind.....	74-1/2
2 1/2pc 75-80	78	78 1/2	Br Rely.....	371-1/2	Edwards L.....	104-1/2	Int'l Ind.....	74-1/2
2 1/2pc 80-85	78	78 1/2	Br Rely.....	371-1/2	Edwards L.....	104-1/2	Int'l Ind.....	74-1/2
2 1/2pc 85-90	78	78 1/2	Br Rely.....	371-1/2	Edwards L.....	104-1/2	Int'l Ind.....	74-1/2
2 1/2pc 90-95	78	78 1/2	Br Rely.....	371-1/2	Edwards L.....	104-1/2	Int'l Ind.....	74-1/2
2 1/2pc 95-00	78	78 1/2	Br Rely.....	371-1/2	Edwards L.....	104-1/2	Int'l Ind.....	74-1/2
2 1/2pc 00-05	78	78 1/2	Br Rely.....	371-1/2	Edwards L.....	104-1/2	Int'l Ind.....	74-1/2
2 1/2pc 05-10	78	78 1/2	Br Rely.....	371-1/2	Edwards L.....	104-1/2	Int'l Ind.....	74-1/2
2 1/2pc 10-15	78	78 1/2	Br Rely.....	371-1/2	Edwards L.....	104-1/2	Int'l Ind.....	74-1/2
2 1/2pc 15-20	78	78 1/2	Br Rely.....	371-1/2	Edwards L.....	104-1/2	Int'l Ind.....	74-1/2
2 1/2pc 20-25	78	78 1/2	Br Rely.....	371-1/2	Edwards L.....	104-1/2	Int'l Ind.....	74-1/2
2 1/2pc 25-30	78	78 1/2	Br Rely.....	371-1/2	Edwards L.....	104-1/2	Int'l Ind.....	74-1/2
2 1/2pc 30-35	78	78 1/2	Br Rely.....	371-1/2	Edwards L.....	104-1/2	Int'l Ind.....	74-1/2
2 1/2pc 35-40	78	78 1/2	Br Rely.....	371-1/2	Edwards L.....	104-1/2	Int'l Ind.....	74-1/2
2 1/2pc 40-45	78	78 1/2	Br Rely.....	371-1/2	Edwards L.....	104-1/2	Int'l Ind.....	74-1/2
2 1/2pc 45-50	78	78 1/2	Br Rely.....	371-1/2	Edwards L.....	104-1/2	Int'l Ind.....	74-1/2
2 1/2pc 50-55	78	78 1/2	Br Rely.....	371-1/2	Edwards L.....	104-1/2	Int'l Ind.....	74-1/2
2 1/2pc 55-60	78	78 1/2	Br Rely.....	371-1/2	Edwards L.....	104-1/2	Int'l Ind.....	

[illegible]

UNIT TRUST PRICES

[illegible]

هكذا من الأصل

Overseas Development

The provision of skilled manpower is a vital element in Britain's aid to the developing countries. Your professional skills are needed overseas and you will have the satisfaction of doing a challenging, responsible and worthwhile job. Salaries are awarded in accordance with qualifications and experience. The emoluments shown are based on basic salaries and allowances. Terms of service usually include free family passages, paid leave, educational grants and free or subsidised accommodation. For certain of these appointments an appointment grant and a car purchase loan may be payable. Appointments are on contract for 2-5 years in the first instance. Candidates should normally be citizens of, and permanently resident in, the United Kingdom.

OIL PALM PROCESSING ADVISER MALAYSIA

To assist in establishing and extending existing Oil Palm Processing Mills and to be responsible for the ordering, delivery and commissioning of these factories. He must be a mill engineer with experience of medium (10 tons/hr) and large (20 tons/hr) mills. Salary to be arranged, and in addition a variable tax free overseas allowance of £780-£1,720 p.a. is payable.

Foreign and Commonwealth Office

OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

Further information may be obtained about any of these vacancies by writing briefly stating your age, qualifications and experience to: The Appointments Officer, Room 3014 Eland House, Stag Place, London, SW1E 5DH

PRINCIPAL QUANTITY SURVEYOR

£5,105-£3,304 East Africa

To work for the East African Ports and Telecommunications Corporation on the collation and pricing of annual Building Programme, costing and estimating of projects, contract administration for issuing of certificates for contract works, liaison and briefing of consulting Quantity Surveyors who may be commissioned for major projects, general negotiations on land titles, leases and saving valuations, control of general expenditure on capital works and maintenance, supervision of subordinate staff. Applicants, male and aged 35-50, must be ARICS with at least 5 years' post-qualification experience in a responsible position. A gratuity 25% of total emoluments is also payable.

Research Officers

Up to £3,093 plus supplementary London weighting.

required in the Strategy Branch of the Planning and Transportation Department. This Branch is engaged on working out planning policy for Greater London and conducting research to assist the identification and development of these policies. The fields of study include economic structure, social organisation and urban form. Typical research projects and policy investigations are these: levels of economic activity and employment structure and their relation to industrial and commercial investment; population trends and their social and economic determinants and consequences; the housing problem and the whole range of possible solutions inside and outside London; incomes and the standard of living in relation to employment and welfare policies; social aspects of changes in the physical environment (including roads and public transport); the evaluation of alternative investment strategies and the development of a London economic model; and many others. Candidates for these posts will normally possess a good honours degree in one or other of the recognised fields of social science, but the Council is not looking only for specialists. It will consider applications from persons with a wide educational background, provided they can demonstrate interest and experience in urban problems. The qualities most required are the ability to analyse social and economic trends, to understand the interaction of a number of forces in a complex situation of rapid urban change; to apply social theory in actual planning; and to tackle new problems imaginatively and constructively. Application forms returnable by 20th October from the Joint Director, Department of Planning and Transportation (P.T.A. 83/419).

GREATER LONDON COUNCIL Department of Planning and Transportation

Opportunities in Hong Kong

Applications are invited for the following appointments on contract for an initial tour of three years. Starting salaries are calculated on the basis of one increment in the scale for each completed year since obtaining the minimum qualification. Terms of service usually include free family passages, paid leave, education grants, subsidised accommodation and free medical attention. A terminal gratuity of 17% of total emoluments is also payable. Note: Revised salary scales and conditions of service are currently under consideration.

CHEMISTS (Drugs and Food)

£1,760-£3,946

For the Medical and Health Department to be in charge of examination and analysis of food and drugs, training and supervision of staff, also giving evidence in court and advisory work. Candidates must possess 1st or 2nd class Honours degree in chemistry, preferably FRIC (Branch E) or M.Chem.A; plus four years' experience in general analysis of food and drugs. Single women will also be considered in the scale £1,332 to £3,946.

For further information about these vacancies please write briefly stating age, qualifications and experience to:

The Appointments Officer Room E3011, Eland House, Stag Place, London SW1E 5DH.

QUANTITY SURVEYORS

£2,256-£4,309

To prepare bills of quantities, specifications, contract documents, estimates and stores indents, post-contract work including arrangements of sub-contracts, preparation of interim certificates, measurement and pricing of variations and agreement of final accounts. Candidates, preferably under 45, must be ARICS in either new syllabus (quantity surveying) or old syllabus (building or quantity surveying) and have minimum one year's post-qualification experience. Female candidates will also be considered in the scale £1,924 to £4,309.

Not going to university? ...then start earning (yet still learning) now with us

Maybe you have just not managed to get a university place. Or perhaps you have anyway decided to start work straight from school. Either way we'd like to meet you.

Each year at least 25% of our staff at National Westminster attend one of the many courses we run. So right from the start you're not only doing a job, and earning, but we make sure you can go on learning away from the activity of day-to-day work.

Most of our openings are in London where a generous cost of living allowance is paid as well. You could start in a branch or in one of our numerous specialist divisions. And recent reorganisation means that there will be more opportunities, because promotion with us depends on ability.

We'd particularly like to talk to boys and girls with A levels, and there are places too for those with 4 or more O levels. Send the coupon now for our booklet, and then come and talk to us without commitment—but soon.

To: Mr. T. Kirkley, National Westminster Bank Ltd., P.O. Box 297, Throgmorton Avenue, London EC2P 2ES.

Mr./Miss

Address

Age

I have passed ☐ A ☐ O

National Westminster Bank

Quality Control Supervisor

The international manufacturers of soaps, toothpastes and household detergents, Colgate-Palmolive Ltd., are currently seeking an ambitious young man or woman to head their team of Quality Control Inspectors.

Supplying directly to the consumer market, the Company pays particular attention to the quality of its products and therefore demands close scrutiny of its finished goods and incoming packaging materials. 24 hours a day. The control and co-ordination of this function throughout the plant in Salford demands either some industrial experience and a qualification in applied mathematics between the levels of H.N.D. and University Degree or extensive practical knowledge of quality control. Above all, the successful candidate will have a thorough grounding in statistics along with the ability to lead a team of Quality Control Inspectors.

The position offers a starting salary commensurate with experience and qualifications and excellent prospects of a profitable career with the Company. To obtain further information about the position and an application form, write, giving brief details of employment and educational history etc. to:



Mr. A. Bush, Colgate-Palmolive Ltd., Ordsall Lane, Salford, M5 3FS

NALGO INSURANCE ASSOCIATION LTD. Insurance Manager

Salary £5,250 to £5,895

Candidates should have wide and practical experience in all classes of insurance and in general administration at senior level. Salary within the above range according to experience and qualifications. Contributory pension scheme. Applications, in confidence, giving personal details and stating experience, qualifications, present position and salary, should reach the:

General Secretary, NALGO, 8 Harewood Row, London NW1 6SQ, by 7th October, 1971.

PRIVATE SECRETARY

required by Managing Director of a Public Company

This is a varied and stimulating position calling for experience at senior executive level, ability to work on own initiative, and pleasant personality. Preferred age between 25/35.

Salary to be negotiated. Fringe benefits, including pension scheme. Please write giving full details to:

The Managing Director SPIRELLA GROUP LIMITED 30 Princess St., Manchester 1

ONLY A FEW HOURS AWAY CANADA

with years of growth ahead

Since 1667, when Canada was founded, enterprising and resourceful people from many lands have built this big, young country into one of the world's fastest developing industrial nations. With a modern technological economy, sharing in the continuing economic development of North America, Canada already has one of the highest standards of living in the world. Yet Canada has its own distinctive way of life. Rich in resources, largest country in the Commonwealth, second largest in the world, Canada has years of even greater growth ahead. And, of course, Canada is only a few hours away by air—six days by sea. If you would like information about working and living conditions in big, young, growing Canada, please post the coupon below.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT

Manpower & Immigration Service (Dept. 6624)

SELF-FAST, 22 North Street, BIRMINGHAM: Rotunda Building, New Street.

LONDON: 150 Fleet Street, 150 Fleet Street, LONDON EC4A 3DF

WARRINGTON: Gateway House, Piccadilly South, M12 6J

Name _____ Address _____ Occupation _____

ISCOL

STATISTICIAN/PROGRAMMER

Initial

Salary

£1,500

£2,500

ISCOL has a vacancy for a Statistician/Programmer to work on the programming, testing and documenting of various parts of the Box-Jenkins Forecasting Suite. The work will be carried out under the personal direction of Professor Jenkins and will involve the development of programs from only the broadest outline specification of their content and procedure. To an increasing extent the appointee will operate the ISCOL Forecasting Bureau which provides an advanced Time Series Analysis Service to Government, Industry and Commerce. Further prospects could include more general involvement in the teaching and consultancy work of ISCOL. Applicants should have a good degree in Statistics or Computer Science and be acquainted with both subjects. First consideration will be given to graduates of the University of Lancaster.

Written applications should include details of qualifications, experience and current salary and be sent to: J. O. Hildrew, Company Secretary, ISCOL LIMITED, St. Leonard's House, Lancaster.

ISCOL's office is close to the Lake District and Yorkshire Dales National Parks and their proximity to the M6 and main railway makes commuting easy. ISCOL is the associated company of the Department of Systems Engineering of Lancaster University. Further information about ISCOL and the Box-Jenkins Forecasting Suite is available on request.

SITUATIONS

ENGINEERS

S.E.S.

SALES ENGINEER

THE COMPANY—Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Company specialising in the petrochemical, steel, electronics, mining and power industries.

JOB DESCRIPTION—We require a dynamic and preferably young Sales Engineer to work in the petrochemical industry. He will be based in the West of England. It will be necessary for him to travel in and around Manchester and he will be responsible to the Sales Manager in the Sales Division.

REMUNERATION—The remuneration is negotiable, depending on his experience. Normal staff benefits and holidays apply, plus the services of a company car.

Apply in writing, stating age, sex and present selling experience, technical background if any, in the strictest confidence, to:

The Sales Manager, Site Engineering Services, Ltd., Shepley Street, Chesterfield, Derbyshire

MANAGERS & EXECUTIVES

ANGLESEY

Works Superintendent

required for

Medium-scale Production Unit

Applicants must have had considerable experience in the production of metal castings and must be able to control a labour force of 20-30 workers. It is essential that he is conversant with all aspects of production, including medium carbon steels and knowledge of heat treating would be desirable, but not essential. He must have a fair for organisation.

Excellent prospects and working conditions. Assistance with housing will be considered.

Apply in writing to: Works Manager, Anglesey Industrial Controls Limited, Llanfyllter, Anglesey, N. Wales.

Commercial Manager/Marketing Executive

We are manufacturers of mechanical and industrial cloths and require a COMMERCIAL MANAGER with knowledge of this trade.

Applicants should be ambitious men prepared to secure their future by hard work within the expanding private company.

Excellent prospects and rapid promotion accompanied by a good salary, personal car and benefits.

The Chairman will be pleased to receive written applications addressed to him at:

L. HARWOOD LIMITED, BREARLEY LOWER MILL, LUDDENHODD, Near SALFORD, YORKSH.

PROFESSIONAL APPOINTMENTS

ASSISTANT

COMPANY SECRETARY

A medium-sized (1,000 employees) and expanding Company in the West Riding of Yorkshire wish to appoint a man to the above position.

Applicants should be energetic, qualified Accountants or Secretaries, and preferably have had some years' industrial experience. Should be prepared to tackle all aspects of Company work under the direction of the Company Secretary.

Please give details of educational and professional qualifications, together with outline of career to date and present salary. All applications will be treated in confidence.

Address: TX 67 The Guardian, 144 Deansgate, Manchester, M60 2ER.

North of England Around £2,500 p.a.

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST

(with animal health experience)

The advertiser forms part of an international group with wide interests in the chemical industry including pharmaceuticals and animal health.

A need arises for a young graduate chemist who has had several years direct experience of the pharmaceutical industry and animal health products. Veterinary ethical experience would also be welcome.

The sales service unit is located at a works in the North of England and the person selected will also have supervisory responsibilities.

Initial salary will be around £2,500 p.a. and fringe benefits are excellent. Substantial help will be given with relocation expenses. Please write to the Personnel Officer,

TV 158 THE GUARDIAN 21 John Street, London W.C.1.

QUICK CROSSWORD No. 516

- ACROSS
1. Erected (3, 2)
 2. Stopped (3, 2)
 3. Allures (7)
 4. Great Wall of (5)
 5. Bundle (7)
 6. Prospect (7)
 7. E d i n b u r g h thoroughfare (7, 8)
 8. Literature painting, etc. (3, 4)
 9. List a piece of furniture (9)
 10. S African antelope (5)
 11. Red feeling (3-4)
 12. Taking evasive action (7)
- DOWN
1. A physical exercise (5-7)
 2. Levy of one-tenth (5)
 3. Great ocean (7)
 4. Seizing (13)
 5. Recourse (5)
 6. Offensive (7)
 7. Practical joke (5)
 8. Country or composer (7)
 9. Altogether (7)
 10. Choir members (7)
 11. Step (5)
 12. Circle measurements (5)
 13. Prickly shrub (5)

Solution No. 515

Across: 1. Trap; 2. Agate; 3. Urticaria; 4. Inheritance; 5. Grasshoppers; 6. Radium; 7. Bottle; 8. Constricting; 9. Immense; 10. Elude; 11. Eddy; 12. Boasters.

Down: 1. Taut; 2. Altered; 3. Press-cutting; 4. Slighly; 5. Gorse; 6. Attended; 7. Practice; 8. Shop-counters; 9. Ton-sure; 10. Came to; 11. Nomad; 12. Bess.

REPRESENTATIVE

SALES REPRESENTATIVE

SCIENTISTS AND TECHNOLOGISTS

GENERAL

STATISTICIAN/PROGRAMMER

ENGINEERS

S.E.S.

SALES ENGINEER

MANAGERS & EXECUTIVES

FOREMEN, CRAFTSMEN, etc

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University of Manchester

OVERSEAS

KNITTING MECHANIC

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